The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,566.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,689 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Bevts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

	June		July.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Madras	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	28	Arrive Calcutta	10
	July.		
„ Negapatam	1		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9
„ Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

(Deck: Without food.)

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO ex-Dutch ship CORNELIA ADOLPHINE, from Akyab, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery on payment of freight thereon, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents ship Cornelia Adolphine.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	„	„ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper			
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	„	„ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 250 H.P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool about the first week in July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez .... £ 30
„ Port Said .... £ 32
„ Liverpool .... £ 45
} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

FOR MUSCAT.
(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 332 tons register, Captain Buttery.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4½ P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 13th June 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a NINTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 40 per Share, WILL BE PAID, on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th June 1870.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., for Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPENING of the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA LINE.

The FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH will be OPENED for TRAFFIC TO-DAY.

The Revised Tariff will be published as early as possible.

GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th June 1870.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the Eleventh day of June 1870, the following RESOLUTIONS were PASSED unanimously:—

1. That the Shareholders accept Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee's resignation with regret, and that the best thanks of the Shareholders be conveyed to that Gentleman for his valuable and gratuitous services to the Company up to this date.

2. That Mr. S. P. Framjee be empowered to act as Sole Liquidator of the Company from this date.

3. That a lump sum of One Thousand Rupees be allowed to the Manager, Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee Kurraka, for Office Establishment and Rent and in lieu of Monthly Salaries, &c., from 1st of July 1870, until final winding up of the Company, he being at liberty to do other duties.

MICHAEL R. De QUADROS, Chairman.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY; at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messrs MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE and COMPANY; and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messrs SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messeiurs JOHN ALEXANDER JAMES SHAW and CURSONDASS NENSEE, the Trustees of the said Estate, HAVE on the 13th day of June, instant, FILED the FINAL ACCOUNTS and VOUCHERS of the said Estate.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attornies for the Trustees of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RADHABAEE, widow of Rowjee Ballajee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage to Ramchund Megha, Poma Megha, Poma Dula, Goolabchund Megha, Thana Heera and Lakha Chatra, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house No 77, standing on Fazendaree land, situate on the western side of Chawoolwady Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Town of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chawoolwady Lane, on or towards the west by the gollee belonging to Sitabaee, wife of Ramchandra Rughoonathjee, on or towards the north by the house of Succaram Sadanundjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage. If therefore any person has any just claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise to the said property he is hereby required to make the same known to me, at my Office, No. 2 Forbes Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereby, otherwise the said mortgage will be completed.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

HERFORD E. HOPE,
For Mr. G. S. JUDGE, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

NOTICE.—Dr. MATHEW STOVELL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of MATHEW STOVELL, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 66 Belsize Park, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Companion of the Star of India, deceased, who died on the 8th day of May 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 11th day of June 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY PRENTIS and HOWARD BISHOP, Esquires, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, are required on or before the 12th day of July 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the Assets of the said deceased to FREDERICK STOVELL, of Lime Street, in the City of London, Ship Broker, and ALFRED STOVELL, of Mincing Lane, in the said City of London, Colonial Broker, (the Executors named in the said Will,) having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LUXMON HUNMUNTRAO SAMOSEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Mortgagor of the undermentioned properties, HAS with the consent of Wassoodew Luxmon, first Mortgagee, and Currumsey Dharsey, second Mortgagee, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, CONTRACTED TO SELL to SURROOPCHUND MANEKCHUND—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of LAND or Fazendaree GROUND, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and premises built and standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under the respective Nos. 44 and 45, and situate at or near the New Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the Bellasis Road, and were formerly and still are in the occupation of the said Luxumon Hunmuntrao Samosee and his tenants, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dorabjee Edduljee, on or towards the west by a road, on or towards the north by a passage, and on or towards the south by a footpath and Bellasis Road.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendary ground, admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts, situate at or near the New Nagpada, on the north side of the hereinbefore firstly described premises, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the private passage, and was formerly and is still in the occupation of the said Luxumon Hunmuntrao Samosee, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Cadar Madar, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Wittoba Wassoodewjee Fazendar, on or towards the north by a road, and on or towards the south by a passage.

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendary ground, containing 35 feet in breadth, and 45 feet in length or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises built and erected thereon, assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, situate at or near Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of a passage, and were formerly and still are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Luxumon Hunmuntrao Samosee, and bounded on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Race Barbereen, and on or towards the south by the house of Wittoba Gunnojee Dookray.

All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, or by inheritance or otherwise are required to furnish to the undersigned, at their office, particulars of such claims within fourteen days from this date, after the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and any person having claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situate on the eastern side of the Don Tad 2nd Row, by order of Mortgagee, Ludhabhoy Ebrambhoy, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Meeya Mahomed Salley bin Fuckroodeen Guncooteur, the Fazendaries of the following PIECES of FAZENDAREE GROUND in a lot, and also a piece of Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon and seventhly described:—

AT 4 P.M.

Lot 1.—Fazendaries of 6 Pieces of Ground, containing by admeasurement 52,300 square yards and yielding the Fazendaree rent of Rs. 1,700 a year.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate on the western side of Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, or Old Nagachapada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under the respective numbers 668 and 669.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground lying and being on the western side of the 1st 2nd and 3rd Don Tad Row, and on the eastern and western sides of the said 2nd and 3rd Don Tad Row, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 763, 701, and 653.

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground lying and being on the southern side of the 1st and 2nd Chunam Kiln Road, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 776 and 653.

Fourthly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground lying and being on the southern side of the 1st Chinch Bunder Row, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 763.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground, situate on the eastern side of the First Memonwadda Street, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 668.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground, situate on the northern and southern sides of Neesbandhurneechapada, standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 271.

Lot II.—at 5 P.M.

Seventhly—All that message, tenement or dwelling-houses and premises standing on a portion of the Fazendaree Ground hereinbefore secondly described, situate on the eastern side of the Don Tad Second Row, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 119, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the public sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road called Don Tad 2nd Row, or or towards the north by the public road called Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on or towards the south by the house of Cootoobdeen Mahomed Hoosain Moosa.

For particulars, Conditions of Sale, Plans, &c, apply at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or at the office of the undersigned, 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED PER S. S. COLUMBIAN.

	Rs.	
Cassell's Household Guide	3	12
„ Popular Educator, Vol V.	3	12
The Terrible Sights of London. By T. Archer	4	12
The Scottish Minstrel	3	4
Ginx's Baby, its Birth and other Misfortunes	3	4
Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1870	5	8
The Secret Out, or 1000 tricks with Cards	4	12
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	4
Public Health. By Dr. Guy	1	12
The Animal Kingdom	1	4
Wessely's French and English Dictionary	1	4
The Bycicle. By Spencer	0	12
The Mordaunt's Divorce Case	0	12
Chardall—Trois Amours de Anne d'Autriche	0	10
Alfred de Brehat—Les Amours du Beau Gustave	0	10
Novel—Not wisely, but too well	1	4
——— Sportoscrapiona, or Facts in Athletics	1	4
——— Handy Andy, cheap edition	1	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Inlaid Blotting Books	from Rs. 3 to 7	0
New Photographs of Egypt and the Nile ..	...	
New Prayer Books, limp cover	1	12
Collection of Useful Sentences &c. in English, Persian, and Arabic	1	0

Bombay, 13th June 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited),—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Clause 17, Section 95, of Act XIX of 1865, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Corporation will be HELD at the Office of the Corporation, No. 10 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 2 P.M.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, 5, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., to pass the Accounts and declare a Dividend. Share Certificates and other Vouchers must be left for examination at the Office aforesaid four clear days before the Meeting.

By order of the Committee of Shareholders,
DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Bombay Alexandra Insurance Company.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS from Bombay to China and Japan at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, the Secretaries of this Association, Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai, return to the assured Twenty per cent of its yearly profits, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834,
And empowered by special Act of Parliament,
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION.

Directors.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
George Henry Brown, Esq.	William Norris Nicholson, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng.	Sir Macdonald Stephenson.
Osgood Hanbury, Jun., Esq.	Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

Auditors.

Antonio Brady, Esq. | Charles George Grainger, Esq.
Henry William Ripley, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England. | [illegible] & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Cotterill & Sons. | Messrs. Parke & Pollock.

Medical Adviser.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.
Actuary and Secretary.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,
Held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1869.

1. The Board of Directors have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable Report of the business of the past year, and of the progress of the Society.

2. The estimated Surplus Funds, beyond the sum of £642,336 8s. 9d. (the calculated Reserve Fund set apart to meet all liabilities), amount to £201,439 11s. 7d., as shown in the annexed Balance Sheet.

3. The Board propose to allow the holders of all Policies six years in force and entitled to participate in Annual Bonuses, a Reduction of Premium for the year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's Premium to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the sixth year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have been Fifty per cent.

4. The sum allotted to each Policy on this, as at each preceding yearly division of profits, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium, or as an addition to the sum assured of a proportionately larger Bonus payable with the Policy when a claim arises, according to the option exercised by each Policy-holder on the first occasion of participation in profits.

5. Under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated surplus Fund of £201,439 11s. 7d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, is divisable during the current year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870. And the amount of the Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £38,500. Three-fourths of this sum are applicable to the cash payments in reduction of the Assureds' participating Premiums, by One-half, for the current year, or to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; and the remaining One-fourth will provide for the Annual Bonus to Proprietors. The sum of £297 19s. 2d. is proposed to be deducted from the Policy-holders' or Assurance Fund Suspense Account, to avoid fractions in fixing the amount of reduction of the Assureds' Premiums. The sum at which this Fund will then stand is £4,064 8s.

6. The Board recommend a dividend by way of Bonus to the Proprietors of £1 17s. per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. Both the Dividend and Interests are free from any deduction for Income-tax. The Board further recommend that the Surplus Balance of £375 be added to the credit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account.

7. The New Policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December, 1868, and in India to 30th November, 1868, amounted to 335 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £343,070, producing an Annual Premium of £15,472 12s. 11d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £1,978 6s. added in that year to Policies by application of reduced Premium to increase the sums assured.

8. The Average New Premium Income of each of the last five years, 1864 to 1868, has been £14,381—as against £6,982, the average of each of the preceding five years, 1859 to 1863.

9. The total Number of Policies Issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1868 was:—

In England	3,298	Policies for	£3,346,109	8	3
In India	6,244	„	5,304,506	0	8
Together	9,542	„	£8,650,615	8	11

10. The Total Amount of Net Premiums (after deduction of all the annual reductions, averaging nearly 50 per cent) received in England from 1834 to 1868, was £893,072 16 6
In India, the corresponding amount was 1,435,637 16 11
Making together £2,328,710 13 5

11. When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—

1,522 Policies, paying English Premiums, for a Sum of	£1,780,314	6	0
1,466 Policies, paying Indian Premiums, for a Sum of	1,201,190	5	0
Total, 2,988 Policies, for a Sum of	£2,981,504	11	0

12. During the past year there have been New Claims under 35 English Policies on 31 lives, to the amount of £33,640 1s., and under 43 Indian Policies on 34 lives for £39,096 16s. 8d., making a total of 78 Claims on 65 lives for £72,736 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, with the exception of £19,997 10s. 2d., provided for in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year 1868.

13. The amount of Claims paid from the establishment of the Society is:—

In England	665 Policies	526 Lives for	£652,212	11	10
In India,	1,077 „	832 „	1,041,132	6	8
Total	1,742 Policies	1,358 Lives for the sum of	£1,693,344	18	6

14. The detailed Balance Sheets and Lists of Investments, in England and India respectively, are laid on the table; and the Directors beg to refer for all further detailed information to those documents, and to the General Account, hereto annexed, of Receipts and Disbursements, exclusive of repayments and re-investments of Securities. The valued account or Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities, also hereto annexed, forms the basis of the present year's appropriation of profits.

The three Directors who, under the Deed of Settlement, retire this year in rotation, are John Farley Leith, Augustus Bosanquet, and Osgood Hanbury, Junior, Esquire, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, accordingly.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., 12th May 1869.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (600) six hundred Brass of 100 cubic feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered at the different Metal Depôts in the Island, as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for final measurement on or before the 15th August 1870.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 16th instant, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICES.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July. For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 40 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Store-keeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned, and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil before the 18th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, 10th June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor, or firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be had and a pattern wagon seen on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on 18th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

DRIVERS WANTED on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. None but men with good characters need apply

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the 18th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, and dated the 15th day of November 1869, all the right, title, and interest of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry in the valuable house and property, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments, built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Duncan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 631 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, now purchased by Furdoonjee Cooverjee Gotlibaj, on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Edward Rehatseck, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 11th day of June 1870.

H. W. PAYNE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season	25 to	35
Shikar Cloth Suits	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	25	45
Travelling Suits	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	...	35
Blue Flannel Suits	...	30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	...	35
Waterproof Suits, just received	18	25
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...	16

SHIRTS.

White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	60	84
Silk and Wool Flannel „ each		9
Spun Silk Shirts		9
Flannel Shirts	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen		6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TAILORS, FOREMEN.—WANTED a European CUTTER. Address No. 46 A, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate prices, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY........ Elphinstone Circle.
POONA........ East Street.
CALCUTTA........ Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

, Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1858	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen........ Quarts.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED
Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ 42 per „
Pints, in 2 „ „ 21 per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

WINES, &c., in CASK and BOTTLE.—The undersigned have FOR SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c., just received via Suez Canal:—

Champagne, Cartier & Co. (qualité extra)......Rs. 30 per dozen.
Claret, superior breakfast (ex-Cask) .... 11 „
Brandy, Cartier & Co........ Rs. 22 to „ 26 „

The following Wines, &c., in Cask we strongly recommend to the attention of the Trade:—Vino de Provence, Montpellier, S. Georges, Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Cognac, &c.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

Also.
Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap........ Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers........ Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds ....
Double breasted Coat and Trousers 30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats .... Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats........ 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-8, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	„	28 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........ Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale........ White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	29 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 0

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON... Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN... Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER... Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE... Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN........ Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .... Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .... White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES... Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen .... Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen........ Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints .... Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Boggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES declining and paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	[illegible]
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	[illegible]
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. [illegible]	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	[illegible]
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered M[illegible] of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered [illegible]	[illegible]
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National [illegible] India	[illegible]
10,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental [illegible]	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	2,500	all	115*	[illegible]	1,8[illegible]
100	5,500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] nl.
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] United	7[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible] Mills	[illegible]
800	5,000	[illegible]	...	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible] nl.
750	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],465
600	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	740 ex.d.
2,800	2,500	all	...	[illegible]	1,465
600	1,500	[illegible]	...	Royal	1,425

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Cotton Press Co.	2,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	8,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	2,240
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Do. New	525
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	7,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible] India Press Co	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co.	9,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible] ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	380
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]50*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,350
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	Carwar Company	900 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	[illegible]8.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,745
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,110
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	196
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,205
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	340

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	135 ps		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	390

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	16
5	3½	...	Do. China	6¾
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	690
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
[illegible]	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114⅛
Five per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	97¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105¼
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¼
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 11th June compared with the statement issued on the 4th June :—

LIABILITIES.	4th June.	11th June.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,51,83,614	1,31,97,726
Deposits at Head Office	1,37,20,835	1,54,03,888
Deposits at Branches	17,51,903	17,22,315
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,86,613	2,82,700
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,57,053	6,96,496
Rs.	3,75,42,954	3,78,96,061
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,57,840	18,87,133
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,08,639	5,82,440
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	22,96,758	23,16,280
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	1,21,48,255	1,11,89,269
Dead Stock ... 4,81,086 Less written off ... 20,000	4,60,451	4,61,086
Stamps	5,872	6,259
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	9,94,231	8,92,301
Overdrafts	7,776	5,384
Govt. Reserve, Cash......Rs. 94,97,726	1,11,33,614	94,97,726
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	36,28,236	59,51,42[illegible]
Do. do. at Branches	30,[illegible]3,759	32,43,357
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	4,67,543	18,63,436
Rs.	3,75,42,954	3,78,96,061

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.

Green, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Sexton, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster General, from leave, from Matheran.
Montyn, Ensign, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., on leave, from Asseerghur.
Ward, Lieutenant, 103rd Fusiliers, on leave, from Roorkee.
Trevor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
Adey, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Berry, Quartermaster, 1-3rd The Buffs, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Duke, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Dilawur	Baillie	Calcutta, April 18.

The steamer Scotia, Avern, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
9	Alsager	Chapman	Liverpool, February 7
	Cartsburn	Young	Greenock, February 27

DEPARTURES.

June.			
9	Scimitar	....	......
	Chaptal	....	......

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Tropique	....	Calcutta
	Silonie	....	London

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible], and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails [illegible] Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

Th[illegible] on Wednesday, for the reception of letters [illegible] of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp [illegible].

[illegible] up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

[illegible] Overland covers at the several [illegible].

[illegible] at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

[illegible] been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, [illegible] papers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), [illegible] senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully [illegible] the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 29, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 29, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwardedon the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers]

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on June 25.
Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on June 18.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

SPURDENS—June 8th, at the Caledonia Dock, Howrah, on board the Ship Sir Hugh Rose, Captain John Pitt Spurdens.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—June 6th, at Kassowlie, Evelyn Annie, the infant daughter of Captain Williamson, Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Inspector of Musketry, 3rd District, aged 22 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

MR. GRANT DUFF's reply to Mr. Sebastian Dickinson, an old Bombayite, may be accepted as conclusive on the subject of the Income-tax. No one need be or will be surprised. The Secretary of State in Council or out of Council was probably as well informed on the financial condition of India as he is likely to be for some months; and just as indifferent to the interests of the tax-payers, especially European taxpayers in India, as any of his predecessors. That money should be squandered in the name of "progress" and of "our mission" contributes to the glory of Secretaries of State and Governors-General, and they care little where the money comes from or by what means it is obtained. It could not be expected that the home authorities would protect the subjects of Queen Victoria, residing in India, by disallowing the Income-tax, and by using the extraordinary power they possess to enforce frugality on the Indian Government. That line of policy would be much too reasonable, and too little in accordance with the practice of Government in obedience to outcries from the progressistas, to be adopted. The most we can hope for is that, in the opinion of our Cæsars, the limit of direct taxation has been reached, or may be reached, by a 4 per cent income-tax next year. In that case, as extravagant outlay is certain to go on, for the glory of these gentlemen, the next thing will be loans; and thus we shall jog merrily on towards bankruptcy. Charming prospect! May we not anticipate the possible result by erecting a monument to Messrs Lawrence, Mayo, Temple, &c., and inscribe on it the words "To the men who governed regardless of Expense and who taxed the Queen's subjects regardless of Justice."

TO BECOME an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum is a calamity which may befal any one, and we know of no greater trouble for a man to be placed in. An announcement made to the friends of the patient that such a result is likely, is a cause of the deepest sorrow. This sorrow, however, should be counterbalanced by the certainty that the patient will be well cared for, properly attended, and be placed under the best professional treatment procurable. The diseases of the mind, like those of the body, are innumerable, and the scientific treatment of mental disease has during the past few years advanced as rapidly as the treatment of bodily ailments. So great has been the improvement in the care of the insane, that men in this unfortunate condition are now treated as human beings, and not brute-beasts, as in former days. To use harsh measures, or to be unkind to a lunatic now is an exception and not a rule. Yet with all the care which the law of England, and the advancement of medical science bestow upon this unfortunate class, cases constantly arise, where, through the brutality of attendants, or the carelessness of superintendents, serious accidents, sometimes resulting in death, occur. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently, in an able article, published a list of serious accidents arising from the above causes. A gentleman also in a letter to that journal, described treatment which he received from attendants when unfortunately placed in an institution of this kind. The treatment of this class of patients in former days was harsh, cruel, and unscientific, and to be a maniac in the early part of the present century, was to ensure treatment worse than what should be accorded to the vilest criminal.

We are led to these remarks by the death which has recently taken place in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. A more distressing case can hardly be imagined. Dr. Niven, the superintendent, goes to Matheran on leave, and a Mr. Johnson, who lives with him, is left in medical charge. Four days after this gentleman takes command, he is called to see the unfortunate man, whose death has been the subject of the Coroner's inquiry. According to the evidence the patient was "lying down on his bedding, which was spread on the floor, and (says Mr. Johnson) I thought he was suffering from remittent fever * * * *." We need scarcely re-place before the public Mr. Johnson's extraordinary diagnosis and treatment. We have always understood that a serious injury to an important organ in the human body produces a symptom called by the faculty "shock," and we can scarcely fancy a surgeon mistaking the symptoms produced by rupture of the liver and the fracture of a lot of ribs on each side of the chest, for the exhaustion produced by remittent fever. Making the patient stand up whilst so suffering appears to us as a very harsh proceeding, and the mustard plaster over the region of the fractured ribs is truly sad. But the cool way in which the Acting Superintendent quietly disposes of the case by a post mortem examination, is to us simply astounding. We think that Dr. Niven's prompt action in the matter deserves the greatest praise. We are also of opinion that the Coroner and the jury should have marked their sense of the conduct of Mr. Johnson in allowing the body to be disposed of in the manner it was, without any communication being made to the police, in a more determined manner, than by simply asking him a few commonplace questions upon the subject. Had the deceased been a high caste Hindoo, the body would have been burned, then we presume no Coroner's inquiry could possibly have taken place. The certificate of the cause of death, signed by the Acting Superintendent would, we think, be a very interesting public document. Further comment upon this case is unnecessary, but it is extremely difficult to understand the conduct displayed by this gentleman towards the poor lunatics placed under his charge. It is very painful to read the evidence of Dr. Niven, which is plain and straightforward, and to this effect,—that the building in which the unfortunate people, over whom he has charge, is not only totally unfit for their care, but is more like a place for the confinement of wild beasts, instead of for the treatment of demented human beings, who require more care and attention than ordinary patients suffering from bodily ailments.

We presume that the object in placing a patient in a Lunatic Asylum is to treat and endeavour to cure his disease, and not to make him a prisoner and treat him like a brute-beast. A patient labouring under slight mental disease being placed in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum would, we think, stand a very good chance of being driven hopelessly mad under the present system. The building is too small, cramped, and totally unfit for being a lunatic asylum at all. It is dismal, and prison-like in appearance. There is no space for exercise, amusement, or employment. It is an important and an established fact, that employment and amusements of various kinds constitute very important features in the treatment of the insane. Such treatment tends to diminish violence and refractory behaviour, and effectually assists in promoting recovery. To call this den a hospital for the treatment of disease is ridiculous. A violent patient is admitted, and to promote his recovery, he is immediately placed amongst seventy or eighty people suffering like himself! Dysentery breaks out amongst the wretched inmates, and the Superintendent, before the Coroner, has to admit that he has no ward to place the sufferers in, and that they must lie, and be treated amongst the patients suffering from mental disease. That he and former superintendents have repeatedly represented this to Government, and that no notice whatever has been taken of their recommendations. How pleasing for a family in Bombay having a relative suffering from mental disease, to know that in placing him in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum he may have to associate with criminal lunatics, because the Superintendent has no means of classification. The only point which, in our opinion, can possibly be urged in favor of this asylum, is that it is in a healthy situation, and removed from noise, bustle and turmoil, otherwise it must be a perfect den. If we are rightly informed, the female portion of the establishment is not sufficiently separated from the male portion, as is proved by one of the female patients giving birth to a child in 1867.

We would much like to know how many of the visitors appointed by Government know anything about the unfortunate wretches confined in this odious place. We find that these visitors consist of Magistrates, Major-Generals, and others high in position, principally medical men. Do these gentlemen ever reflect upon the responsibility which they have undertaken for their suffering fellow-creatures? We demand, on public grounds, that a Commission be appointed immediately to enquire fully into the management of this institution, and to report upon all matters connected with the well-being of the unfortunate inmates. We don't want a Commission composed simply of Government officers—we require a Commission made up of independent men, including those conversant with the treatment of the insane.

We are informed that there is a former superintendent of this asylum now in Bombay, who has lately, during his visit to Europe, made it a point to discover the latest improvements in the treatment of the insane—we allude to Dr. W. A. Shepherd—and we are sure that he could give valuable information to the Government if they are inclined to receive any at all.

SIR GEORGE POLLOCK is, we believe, the first "Sepoy General" who has been made a Field Marshal, just as Sir Robert Napier was not only the first Indian Engineer, but the first Engineer in the British service to receive an independent command out of Asia. That Sir George Pollock deserves the honour no one will dispute. He entered the Indian army in 1803; he had the good fortune to fight beside Lake at Deig and Bhurtpore; to command artillery in Nepaul and in Burmah; and, at a later date, to accomplish successfully a brilliant march on Cabul. In some respects he is more fortunate than even Clive, for though Clive was made a Peer, he was only a Knight of the Bath; whereas Sir George is a G. C. B., and now a Field Marshal. It is worth noting that the grandson of Clive, for doing nothing, except serve his party, was made a Knight of the Garter! So runs the world away.

Indian readers will be glad to see that Lieutenant Colonel Gall, well known to them as "Major Gall" in '57-58, has become an aide-de-camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel. Among the others the five officers made Lieutenant-Generals are all from the Bengal Army. Of the Major-Generals, Montgomery and Marriott are Bombay, Hampton and Hinde, Bengal, and Barrow, now Chief Financial Commissioner Oudh, Madras. Of the officers who get an honorary step, Barber of Madras is the only one we can make out. The names of the others, in the form telegraphed, are not in the Army List.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD was to have left Murree on the 10th.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OLPHERTS, C.B. and V.C., who had been posted to the Morar command, goes to Peshawur.

THE amalgamation of the Telegraph and Public Works Departments is expected to produce a saving of Rs. 36,000 a year.

IT is said that the 19th Regiment, now at Saugor, is to proceed to Aden next season, detaching three companies at Poona.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY ENSIGN P. WALSH, of the Ordnance Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

UNDER new arrangements, as recently announced in Parliament, Sierra Leone will be the only station occupied by troops on the west coast of Africa. The Gold Coast will be garrisoned only as a temporary measure and until the West Indies detachments can be removed to Jamaica.

THE American Army and Navy Journal states that the celebrated Captain Ericsson has invented a new system of submarine attack, which will enable him to destroy the most formidable ironclad ever yet floated, by the impact of a shell charged with 300lbs. of dynamite and striking a ship below the waterline.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BURNE, the new Secretary to Government in the Military Department, arrived at Simla on the 6th. Lord Naas, a son of the Viceroy, has just got his commission in the 10th Hussars. Colonel Broome has left on a short trip to Negkunda, very unwell. A correspondent who sends the above to the "Pioneer" adds that the station is still far from full and equally far from lively.

THE death of Colonel Tompkinson, late 8th Hussars and half-pay Cavalry Depot, creates a vacancy among the A. D. C. to the Queen. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has awarded the distinguished service pension vacant by the death of Colonel Fenwick, late Brigadier serving at Secundrabad, to Colonel A. C. Goodenough, lately in command of the 12th Depot Battalion at Shorncliffe. The fortunate recipient is an officer of 36 years' standing, and served at the siege of Sebastopol in '54-55 and commanded the 34th Regiment at the assault of the Redan.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN's third contribution to the history of the Punjab is now, says a contemporary, in the press—a history of the chief Cis-Sutlej Rajahs, Putteala, Nabha, Jheend and others, with a few of the Trans-Sutlej Princes, such as Kuppoorthalla, Mundee and Suchet. This work, with the original biographical sketches of Punjab notabilities and the treatise on the law of inheritance among them, will form such a valuable addition to our knowledge of Punjab history as very few men of Mr. Griffin's years have ever been so fortunate as to contribute to the records of a province.

RACE LOTTERIES.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Calcutta that the foremost promoters of race lotteries there have received intimation that they must in a measure veil their proceedings hereafter. Some such notice has absolutely been forced upon the Viceroy by the clamorous fashion in which many of those taking part in those affairs have recently asserted their (real or supposed) grievances. Our contemporary hopes the interference will stop there. "Life in India needs the stimulus of a few small vices. Although the net amount invested in these lotteries is considerable, this arises from the number who invest in them, not the dimensions of individual stakes. And the life or death ventures of the turf gambler in England, and the frolicsome investments of half the community in India, neither begin in the same spirit, nor threaten the same result."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Dickinson, said that the Indian Income Tax had not yet come officially before the Secretary of State in Council, but he could imagine few things less probable than that the Act would be disallowed.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE, NOON.

The Conservatives have resolved to support the Ministerial scheme of National Education.

The "John Bull" announces the return of the Marquis of Bute to Protestantism.

By British Indian Cable.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 12TH JUNE.

General Prim has declared that he will perhaps be able to find a candidate for the throne in three months, but will never support a restoration.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, 12TH JUNE.

The result of the Longchamps races run this day was as follows :—

Sonnette...... First Prize, £6,400.
Miniature .... Second.
Valois .... Third.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE.

Mr. Disraeli has recovered from his late indisposition.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.
Oriental Bank shares .... £ 42-10.
Chartered Bank shares .... ,, 17.
Chartered Mercantile .... ,, 30-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ,, 38.
4 per cent. Government Securities.. 92½.
5 ,, ,, ,, ...102.
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...109½.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £73,125,000.

Notes outstanding £78,250,000.

The homeward Bombay Mail of the 29th May reached Suez on the 11th instant.

SUEZ, 11TH JUNE.

The India for Bombay has entered the Canal.

DISASTROUS LOSS OF A MAN-OF-WAR AND OTHER VESSELS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 12TH JUNE, 8-16 A.M.

THE steamer China has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 26th May, Singapore on the 3rd, and Penang on the 5th June.

The first sale of lands to foreigners at Yedo is notified by the British Minister to take place in July.

H. M. Gun Vessel Slaney [301 tons, 80 h. p.] has been totally lost on the Paracels group in a gale on 16th instant. Lost—Commander Elwyn, Sub-Lieutenant Evatt, Assistant Surgeon Ryall, and 42 seamen and marines.

The Adventure and Salamis have gone to render assistance to the steamer Bay, from Hongkong to Manilla, wrecked on Haman Coast on the 9th instant.

The British ship Caractacus was also wrecked on 9th instant on Drummer's Island.

A LANDSLIP ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY morning rumours that a very serious accident had occurred on the Thull Ghaut incline of the G. I. P. Railway were afloat in Bombay, which, with the usual exaggeration which takes place when an accident does occur, formed themselves into the alarming story that a bridge on the Thull Ghaut had fallen, and that several embankments had been washed away. The facts, as ascertained from the railway office, are that at five o'clock on Sunday evening a very heavy storm of rain passed over the Ghaut. The great and sudden fall of water instead of passing through the usual channels, flooded the line to a considerable depth, washing away a good deal of the ballast, and carrying away a part of the embankment joining on to a bridge, leaving a broad, deep chasm.

Fortunately the slip was discovered in time to stop the passenger train which was then due, and no one was hurt. Information of the occurrence having been despatched to Bombay, Messrs. Conder, Manning and Penson left for the Ghaut by special train about midnight, and arrangements were soon made for passengers being worked up to the break and to walk across, and then for fresh trains to carry them on.

The mails of Sunday were of course considerably delayed, and could not catch the through mail at Jubbulpore, so that they were to be worked through with those of yesterday. Men were engaged yesterday in repairing the breach, and it was confidently expected that by yesterday afternoon the damage would be sufficiently repaired to enable the railway officials to work the trains as usual, so that the only consequence, as far as the public are concerned, has been some delay to the passenger trains, and a few hours' delay to the goods traffic.

STORM IN GUZERAT.

FROM a telegram received in Bombay yesterday we learn that on Saturday a gale of wind swept over Ahmedabad, doing some damage, and tearing the roofing from the new railway station at Saburmuttee, and that on Sunday the Broach districts were deluged by a fall of five inches of rain.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr W F Brockbank, Mrs Gloag and two infants, Mr Charles Church, Mrs Malet, and Mrs Valentine and two infants.

For Marseilles—Mr Jas Melville, Mr W Macculloch, Mr Owen, Mr Curwen, and Lieutenant J E Alexander.

For Suez—Mr W T Smith, Mr H A Higgins, Mr J Dodds, Mr Beynon, Captain Wood, Mr William Roger, and Captain Baudry.

For Aden—Mr S P Blair.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 11th June 1870.

THE latest telegram received is dated Liverpool 4th, quoting Fair Dhollera on the spot 9¼d., and 8 13/16d. for May to June shipment; but we are informed that private telegrams to a later date advising lower rates have been received in Bombay.

Above Ghaut we have nothing of consequence to report, a few trifling purchases of Sawginned at Rs. 280, and of Compta at Rs. 260 f. o. b. Carwar after the rains, less 5¼ per cent, have been made by natives and which is our present quotation.

Our rains set in on 5th instant, and we are now having genial and pleasant weather, and carting to the Coast has entirely ceased.

At Carwar about 3,000 docras have been purchased on European account during the fortnight at prices ranging from Rs. 297 to 305 f. o. b. less 5¼ per cent; the stock there now being exhausted.

The stock of cotton stored at Compta for the monsoon consists of 3,000 docras, instead of 12,000 stored there last year.

The Queen of Ceylon, 420 tons, arrived at Carwar on 4th instant with stores for the Gin Factory here. She was anxious to accept a full cargo of cotton home, and as 2,400 bales were lying at Carwar awaiting up-steamers, we fully expected to load her, but as all the owners of these bales were not unanimous in wishing to ship direct, we have had to give up the idea and send the cotton up to Bombay by steamer; the "Dacca" was loading 1,500 bales on 7th and the remaining 900 bales will probably have left ere this. The "Augusta May" was off the port on 7th but arrives too late to secure any cargo.

The Collector's return of land under cotton cultivation in this Collectorate for 1869-70 gives 6,47,214 acres, calculated to produce 32,660 candies Sawginned, and 12,057 candies Compta, averaging 54 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, against 5,11,896 acres in 1868-69, which produced 32,232 candies Sawginned and 11,584 candies Compta, averaging 67 lbs. of clean cotton per acre; but this return neither includes the large district of Raichore from whence we receive a great supply of Compta or the more western portions of the Hyderabad territory, the produce of which of both descriptions of cotton comes down to our shipping ports.

From careful enquiries which we have made and from the native estimates we have received, we estimate the crop of 1869-70 to be shipped from the ports of Carwar and Compta to be as follows—Sawginned 1,37,000 docras of 6 maunds each or say barely 30,000 candies, and Compta 22,000 docras of 6½ maunds or about 5,000 candies, of which 17,000 docras Sawginned and 1,000 Compta have been shipped from Carwar both pressed and unpressed, and 20,000 docras Sawginned and 2,000 docras Compta, a great number of which were mixed with old cotton, have gone to Bombay from Compta, leaving a stock in the district of say 21,000 candies Sawginned and 4,000 candies Compta only, and of which quantity three-fourths will go forward before the new crop of 1870-71 comes in, the remaining fourth being retained for mixture with the new crop as usual.

From this statement, which can confidently be relied upon, the great damage to and shortness of, the present stock of cotton in our district is at once apparent, the great difference in our estimate, which includes the produce of the large cotton producing country under the Nizam besides other native States together fully 25 per cent of land more, and that of the Government (lately published) which only comprises the Dharwar Collectorate, being also accounted for from the fact of the Government return being made up on 13th December last, when the excessive damage, which the crop was about to sustain, was of course not taken into consideration.

Although the position of the home markets, and the lower rates which have ruled in Bombay during the fortnight, may inspire our Bombay friends with confidence in lower rates here during the rains, still the very small stock we have with us, compared to our usual quantity, will naturally strengthen the tone of our market; we nevertheless invite orders which may be put through should prices fall.

The shipments from Compta are as follows :—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
To Bombay from 21st May to 2nd June ....docras.	9,969		2,185	
Previously reported ,,	72,334	82,303	25,608	27,793
To Carwar from 21st May to 2nd June ....docras.	177		0	
Previously reported ,,	3,781	3,958	813	813
Total docras		86,261		28,606

The shipments from Carwar are as follows :—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Europe from 18th May to 1st June	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 18th May to 1st June	102	1,133	450	332
Previously reported	4,133	11,780	401	2,020
	4,235	12,913	851	2,352
Total	9,647	12,913	1,559	2,352

EXCHANGE.—Bills on Bombay, 16 days', 12 annas discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

PROPOSED RELIEF OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS FOR 1870-71.

WITH the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1870-71 are directed to take place as herein ordered :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Brigade R. H. A.
Head Quarters, from Meerut to Peshawur.
8th Brigade R. A.
D Battery, from Bareilly to Jubbulpore.
E Battery, from Fyzabad to Saugor.
F Battery, from Seetapore to Barrackpore.
G Battery, from Cawnpore to Jullunder.
16th Brigade R. A.
A Battery, from Barrackpore to Seetapore.
E Battery, from Saugor to Fyzabad.
G Battery, from Jubbulpore to Bareilly.
19th Brigade R. A.
Head Quarters, from Peshawur to Meerut.
A Battery, from Jhansie to Cawnpore.
B Battery, from Peshawur to Ferozepore.
G Battery, from Jullunder to Jhansie.
22nd Brigade R. A.—
Head Quarters, from Morar to Meean Meer.
B Battery, from Ferozepore to Peshawur.
24th Brigade R. A.—
Head Quarters, from Meean Meer to Morar.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

None.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Battalion 1st Foot, from Cannanore to England.
2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from Jhansie to Shajehanpore and Moradabad.
1st Battalion 3rd Foot, from Dugshaie to Peshawur.
1st Battalion 5th Foot, from Peshawur to Nowshera.
1st Battalion 7th Foot, from Aden and Poona to England.
2nd Battalion 12th Foot, from Jubbulpore and Nowgong to Subathoo.
37th Foot, from Shajehanpore and Moradabad to Meean Meer.
41st Foot, from Subathoo to Mooltan.
56th Foot, from England to Bombay Presidency.
63rd Foot, from England to Hazareebaugh.
65th Foot, from England to Agra.
72nd Foot from England to Umballa.
85th Foot, from Meean Meer to Dugshaie.
88th Foot, from Agra to England.
89th Foot, from England to Madras Presidency.
95th Foot, from Bombay to England.
96th Foot, from Dum-Dum and Barrackpore to Dinapore.
103rd Foot, from Roorkee and Delhi to England.
104th Foot, from Nowshera to Jubbulpore and Allahabad.
106th Foot, from Umballa to Jhansie and Nowgong.
107th Foot, from Hazareebaugh to Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.
109th Foot, from Mooltan to Roorkee and Delhi.
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Dinapore to Bombay Presidency.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

9th Regiment, from Meean Meer to Rawul Pindee.
16th Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur.
18th Regiment. from Peshawur to Meean Meer.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

4th Regiment, from Allahabad to Dacca and Cachar
7th Regiment, from Dacca and Cachar to Lucknow.
21st Regiment, from Meean Meer to Peshawur.
24th Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Meean Meer.
25th Regiment, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee.
33rd Regiment, from Morar to Allahabad.
34th Regiment, from Lucknow to Morar.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Colonel,
Quartermaster General.

Simla, 7th June 1870.

ROUGH DRAFT OF SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH, DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1870.

(*Pioneer.*)

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your military letter, &c.

The memoranda and notes by Major-General Norman and Colonel Broome, I fancy, are just the old story. As for Norman, I'm a Pict and a Scot which answer *him*, and I ain't going to employ Broome to sweep away any of the cobwebs that have accumulated on the walls of my department. General Hanyngton is paid to refute their figures, so please consider that as done.

5.—Now (as my ancestor of milestone memory would say) to come to the *scratch* and adopt the language of the *Pioneer*, "further correspondence on this subject must now cease," and I am so sure you will see the impossibility of convincing me, that you will quite agree with me, as I am exhausted with the subject.

6.—All right about officers passing in future, but give lots of time (it's money, and we *won't* give the latter) to the men now at home.

7.—Although it upsets every existing rule on the subject, generally embarrasses your Government, further clogs the deadlock, and complicates matters a little in every direction, I request your Lordship to employ all unpassed officers doing something or other (I have not said a word about staff pay) that I may lose one source of bother and annoyance.

9.—Nobody *can* complain of anything now-a-days; they had better not, and we have a perfect right to waive intellect, obedience, or any qualification on the part of our officers that we choose, and they cannot be called "upon an equal footing as you assert, because you see one *has* passed and the other is unpassed. Q. E. D.

10.—As there is the larger portion of officers a passed lot, of *course* they will get more appointments than the smaller or unpassed lot; however, the latter must be fit for something, and they do worry so. So pretend (as the children says) that they have qualified and then you have it.

11.—All you say in your 2nd paragraph is answered (or I hope it is) by the above, and you yourself say there are not many, so "bully for you" its trouble.

12.—Appointments will of course be as usual filled up *entirely* by merit, in fact no relation of anybody above a colonel should be selected, and no Irish need apply (one for you).

13.—I have to repeat, and just let Bombay and Madras know it, (especially the latter, where at present no one under the rank of full colonel commands, or of lieutenant-colonel is 2nd in command, or of major over 3 years service has a wing) that the fact of a man having entered the service prior to 1858 *must* be held to qualify him, condone his little eccentricities with regard to passing, and if not a born fool he must be employed; and as those who *have* entered since have to pass, set them against the men who have *not* passed, and the one neutralize the other.

14.—The way Sir William Mansfield and Colonel Norman speak of the unpassed officers (many of whom may be, for aught we know, deserving Scotchmen) is enough to make my blood run cold; and if they think think that mere logical reasoning and figures are to carry the day with me, they will find themselves very much mistaken. I am at the head of this State department, and the best fellow in the world, only I will have my own way, and I've got it.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

WE DINE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

YES, here is the large paste-board in which Colonel and Mrs. Sabretache are invited by the aide-de-camp of the Viceroy to partake of his hospitality on a certain evening, at 8 P.M. The invite being almost a command, and the fame of the good dinners at the viceregal table—the *chefs d œuvres* of the Italian and French cooks—the iced champagne, moselle, and still hock being widely spread, Colonel and Mrs. Sabretache have much pleasure in accepting the welcome mandate.

The eventful evening arrives; horse and *jampa*, are ordered, and a moonlight ride, through shady roads lined with oak and rhododendron, soon bring one to Peterhoff. The first to receive the guests is an upper servant, in a scarlet livery girdle and extensive turban, who after inscription of our name in his book permits entrance to the "halls of light." There is a side-room to the right for the ladies "to make themselves beautiful, or to leave them neat," but, strange to say, the chamber is no sanctum, as this is the regular thoroughfare for the guests of the evening—whiskerandoes of all descriptions—a nice place certainly for a peep at a lady's foot as she presses tighter the satin shoe, or the arrangement of a curl.

A. D. Cs. are invisible in the hall, and a sudden plunge in a room full of strange people is startling—the ladies chiefly on an ottoman with their backs all turned to each other, as in a certain figure of the Lancers, a few scattered about on chairs, staring at the new comers, and wondering where on earth they dropped from. Two score or so of gallant gentlemen, some in uniform and others (the salt of the earth) in plain clothes, looking very much afraid of each other. One erratic A. D. C. in blue coat, brass buttons, and ceruleane lining to his upper garment is actually ticketing off the ladies and gentlemen in his book for the dinner walk.

At 8 P.M. the Viceroy enters, affably shakes hands with all the ladies, and beams with one large smile for the rest. The band strikes up the "Roast Beef of Old England," dinner is announced by a magnificent barbarian, and the elders of the flock lead captive dames to the festive board. It is a pleasant, bright room, the table beautifully laid with silver and glass, for some forty or fifty bright eyes, and bright uniforms in sweet juxta-position (none but the brave deserve the fair,) and a back-ground of gorgeously dressed servants in scarlet and gold. When all are seated, the band strikes up "The Soup comes on," the iced sherry is handed round, and now for conversation with one's fair partner. It is astonishing how fast one gets on, when one's *pro. temp.* consort is pretty and chatty. The dishes follow one another as if they were racing, and the cool wines only make the tongue move quicker, and the interest in one's neighbour greater. The fish is gone, and three *entremets* and slice of mutton looks one in the face as a detestable every-day occurrence. Ha! here is something different, and now for the sweets. Here *Messieurs les Artistes* are resplendent—*blancmange* in all colours—iced puddings, and other delicious condiments. The band plays triumphantly, as if applauding each and every one, then stops suddenly as if ashamed of its own exuberance. A silence, and from behind a blue ribbon standing up, a voice drinks to the Queen—all the white waistcoats and *bodies* are standing up, and find a glass of wine in their hands, and then at their lips, which they drain to Her Majesty. A general sit down, another glass all round, when His Excellency conducts the principal lady from the room, all cavaliers following with their *dames* in grand procession, sorry to leave the good wines so soon. Hardworked A. D. Cs. now urge the fair to sing or play, most of whom have clung to the ottoman again, as a kind of rock of refuge in this sea of wild dissipation. The ladies are all out of practice as usual, but the A. D. Cs. will not be denied and carry large music books about the room, much to their own detriment. At last the prima-donna consents, and warbles, whilst the rest of the room takes a plunge into conversation. Coffee is handed round, albums opened, gentlemen make lunges at each other, or at the sirens on the rock. The song is finished, another victim is required and seized upon by two cavaliers, who, after having escorted her to the piano, stand sentry on each side, to prevent an escape. The A. D. Cs. are insatiable in their craving for music, until 10 P.M., when His Excellency becomes sleepy or *ennuié*, and after a partial shaking of hands retires with his blue ribbon to privacy. Great consternation amongst the smaller fry at finding themselves left to their own devices. *Prima donna* thinks it time to be off too—a grand procession of loving couples to withdrawing-room. *Jampans* are ordered, the native human horses all backing different ways, a kind of *al fresco* Babel got up all of a sudden out of doors. The moon, the lanthorns, the smell of the weed, and the fair ladies moving off in their conveyances on men's shoulders being bewildering. Plenty of good nights, and a general move as many journey homeward the same way. The air is fresh and balmy, and the hills studded with lights. Colonel and Mrs. Sabretache retire to rest and wish pleasant dreams to their noble host, who, although a Conservative, is certainly a most *liberal* Peer.—SABRETACHE.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT has been removed to Poona.

THE SHIP DILAWUR, 1306 tons, Captain J. H. Baillie, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

BHOWNUGGUR.—Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker Prime Minister to the late Thakoor of Bhownuggur, arrived here yesterday evening. Mr. Gowreeshunker has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Bhownuggur State.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 48 feet 3 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 46 feet 1 inch. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 3 inches 21 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 1 inch 3 cents.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st May, that the weather was hot during the fortnight. The rain would serve to improve the young plants of sugar-cane in the talookas of Duskroee, Dholka, and Saunud. The state of public health was good. Cattle were free from disease.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Overture	Ruler of Spirits	Weber.
Selection	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti
Valse	Elisen Tänze	Gung'l
Selection	Modern English Songs	Sowerthal
Quadrille	Spanish Beauty	Relle
Gallop	Hit and Miss	Hervé

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon'ble Justice Lloyd was engaged on Saturday last in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in settling the issues in the case of Jerbaee vs. Hormusjee Dosabhoy, in which the former applied for a divorce on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee; the defendant was absent.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, a summary suit under Act V of 1866 was brought by Chuterbhooj Ludha against Meghjee Mooljee to recover Rs. 2,000, the amount of a promissory note. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff: there was no defence. Decree was given for the amount claimed with interest and Rs. 300 of costs.

DEATH OF MR. JEWAJEE MANECKEE.—We regret to announce the death, on Sunday morning, at his residence, in the Fort, of Mr. Jewajee Maneckjee, cousin of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. The deceased gentleman was much respected in the native community. He had been suffering from an internal complaint, and died very suddenly, in his sixtieth year. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, attended by a large concourse of Parsees. On the occasion of the religious obsequies held yesterday in his honour, the sum of Rs. 5,000 was set apart by his nearest relations for educational and charitable purposes.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at Chandanwady on the body of James Ife, a European engine-driver. Ife had been boarding in a place called the "House at Home" since the 23rd May last. He had been suffering from intermittent fever, and had been ill ever since he went to that house. On Sunday morning, when the boarding house-keeper returned home from the Market, he was informed that Ife was dead. He went up to where he was lying and found a bottle of brandy by his side. The bottle was empty. He had been addicted to drinking. Verdict—That the deceased died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Hajee Jooma Ahmed. It appears that on Friday last deceased was engaged at his depôt in the Gunpowder Works compound in tying pieces of bamboo to a platform. It was about eleven feet high from the ground. He accidentally fell from the platform on to the handle of some iron instrument lying on the ground, which penetrated his chest about six inches. A great deal of blood flowed from the wound. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE Temple cum Mayo Income-tax, we are informed, is to be realized by four quarterly instalments.—*Deccan Herald*, June 13.

POONA was visited yesterday (Sunday) by a thunderstorm, accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. The rain has continued and has produced a delightful effect on our climate. It is also very seasonable for agricultural pursuits. Poona is rapidly assuming its peculiar monsoon aspect.—*Ibid.*

IT is to be regretted that the troubles which have grown out of the recent discussion on widow-marriage in Poona have not yet come to an end. Litigations are still going on in no less than three of the courts in Poona. The Shunkeracharya probably wishes sincerely that he had remained quietly at his sunsthan, enjoying his peaceful meditations in his *muth*. We hear, however, that having been acting some time on the defensive, he is now about to act on the offensive, and take some of our local journals to task for the freedom of speech, to say the least of it, in which they have licentiously indulged with reference to his acts and to his authority. All these troubles have been caused, it is believed, by one individual member of the native community.—*Ibid.*

THE visit of Sir William Merewether to Jacobabad, it has transpired, was in no way connected with either the Khan of Khelat or the disturbances in Lus Beyla. The Khan is still in possession, and his nominee, Sha Gazee Goolam, is still the ruler of the contumacious Jam's dominions. Nor would it be to the disadvantage of the people, or for that matter, of Sind, if this ex-chieftain were to remain an ex-chieftain, since his dishonesty is irrepressible, and would, were he again upon the guddee, involve him to a certainty in troubles with his brother-in-law in Khelat, resulting probably in another imprisonment at his hands. At all events, as long as the Jam is hostile-minded towards His Highness and is hated by his own Sirdars (as manifested by their attempts on the Jam's life last year), it is better both for himself and for Lus Beyla that he should remain out of harm's way.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 80, barometer 29·80.

CANNANORE, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 70, barometer 29·860, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine wind south-easterly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·78.

MANGALORE, 13th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—13TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 10th June, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th June, 10-1 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th June, 9-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 77 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th June, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th June is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	59	0	1
,, Calcutta	8	45	1	15
,, Madras	2	35	2	17
,, Galle	36	57	17	38

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A CONTEMPORARY states that Sir Stafford Northcote while passing through Liverpool lately was the guest of one of the largest cotton brokers in Lancashire. The broker sent his apprentice to meet Sir Stafford at the train; the apprentice is called Lord Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th June, 11-51 A.M.; via Turkey, 11th June, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 13th June, 10 A.M.; via Turkey, 11th June, 7-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

Deyrah Doon, 13th June, 10 A.M.—Office open this day.

RAIN FALL AT MAZAGON, 1870.

	Inch	Cents.
June 6th Monday	0	40
7th Tuesday	0	0
8th Wednesday	0	5
9th Thursday	0	6
10th Friday	0	15
11th Saturday	0	1
For the week	0	67
Previously registered	0	22
Total fall	0	89

HOUSE TRESPASS AND THEFT.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jacky Enas, a Goanese lad, was charged with lurking house trespass, in a building used as human dwelling, and theft of a gold watch of the value of Rs. 530, and a silk shirt and trousers, belonging to Mr. G. W. Terry, Acting Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

Mr. Terry said—I am acting Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay. I reside in the School of Art compound. On Monday morning, the 30th May last, I discovered that my silk shirt and trousers had been taken away from my room during the night, also a gold watch of the value of Rs. 530. I called the ramoosee who was on duty during the night and reported the theft to him, telling him at the same time to call a police havildar at once. Police havildar No. 15 came at once and went away to make a report to the inspector of the section after receiving detailed information from me. I afterwards learnt that the shirt, trousers, coat and puggree had been found, and I recognise these articles as those now before the Court.

Mr. J. Moffatt said—I am Superintendant of Police, Fort District. On the 30th May last a report was made to me by Mr. Inspector Price that the house of Mr. Terry, of the School of Arts, had been entered during the night, and property of the value of Rs. 530 taken away. I went to Mr. Terry's house for the purpose of enquiring into the robbery. Mr. Terry gave me a description of the articles stolen from his house. The next morning the prisoner was before me on a charge of house trespass. I recognized these clothes on his person as answering to the description Mr. Terry had given me of the articles stolen from him. I questioned prisoner as to where he got these clothes from. He replied that he found them tied up in a bundle and lying near a well on the Esplanade. Afterwards he said that one Caetan had given them to him, he (Caetan) going into Mr. Terry's house, and he (prisoner) remaining outside.

The case was then adjourned for further enquiry.

AN INSULT TO MRS. MOROBA CANNOBA.

YESTERDAY morning a case arising out of the question as to remarriage of Hindoo widows was called before the Chief Magistrate, in which Sumitrabaee, wife of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba, was the complainant; and a clerk named Bhawoo Hurrychundjee was defendant. The defendant was charged with using indecent, abusive, and insulting words to Mrs. Moroba.

Mr. Moroba conducted the prosecution. Mr. Fletcher appeared for the defence.

Sumitrabaee, the wife of Mr. Moroba, was the first witness. She deposed—I know defendant and have known him for the last ten years. He is a distant relative. I remember on the 28th May last Mr. Moroba left me in the gharry on the street and defendant passed the gharry in which I was sitting. In passing he twice called me "Eunuch." I told the ghorawallah to seize him but he did not do so. When Moroba returned I reported to him what had happened. Defendant had no hat nor coat on; he had flowers in his hand.

Crosse-xamined by Mr. Fletcher—What I have described occurred at about seven o'clock. My sister was with me: no one was with defendant. He made signs. My sister said "Pimp;" I said the same.

Banabai, the sister referred to by the preceding witness, was next called and she gave corroborative evidence.

The ghorawallah who had been in charge of the gharry also gave corroborative evidence.

A clerk named Visram employed in the office of one Chanderanjee, opposite to Messrs. Graham and Co's office, was called for the defence, and he deposed that he was employed in the same office as the defendant and that the latter was in the office in the day in question till half past six.

Dadabhoy Bomanjee, customs clerk in the same office with the defendant, swore to *alibi*.

Jamsetjee Sorabjee gave similar evidence.

The Magistrate found the charge proved and imposed a fine of Rs. 25. He understood there were differences of opinion in the native community on the subject of the remarriage of Hindoo widows of whom he understood that the prosecutrix was one. All parties were entitled to the protection of the law in the maintenance of their opinion; but such protection as they claimed they must permit. That is, no violence must be used to dissentients, and above all anything tending to insult the modesty of women would be put down by all the magistrates in Bombay. Another such case might be sent up to the High Court, and conviction there might lead to a long term of imprisonment, which when inflicted would no doubt be well deserved. The defendant should think himself lucky in getting off so cheap on this occasion.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The measure adopted by the Chamber of Commerce for the correct measurement of cotton bales at the different bunders, has apparently, notwithstanding the prognostications of croakers, though but twenty days have elapsed since its introduction, succeeded so well as to lead to the hope that it will, if allowed a fair and full trial of at least three months, realize fully all expectations.

Most of the European shipp[illegible]ave given it their support, and though the native[illegible]ers held aloof for awhile, even they have begun [illegible] appreciate the advantages of the measure, and [illegible]e now taking well to it.

It would indeed be a pity, I may say almost infanticidal, after a trial of but a month to throw it overboard, for in so short a period of time it can scarcely be possible to expect anything like a fair result. Should the projectors, however, be discouraged from the enormity of the expenditure to carry it on for at least a couple of more months, they might so modify the establishment as to bring it within the compass of the receipts; and as they have made a good start, for the credit and good name of the port, they might manfully a[illegible]d fearlessly carry on to the attainment of their end.—Yours, &c., R.

Colaba, 11th June.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on June 11.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·717	inches
Temperature of the Air	83·3	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9	,,
Dew Point	77·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·829	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky[illegible]d=8)	7·8	,,
Maximum temperature of air (rea[illegible] 9½ A.M.) on following day	88·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	80·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind SW, ESE, [illegible]S, WSW, W, WSW		
Movement in 24 hours	244	miles.

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 12th June 2 inches 33 cents.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Pendall Joseph, a seaman of the ship Royal Family, was charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

ASSAULTS.—A Mussulman was charged with committing an assault, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over to keep the peace.—Three Hindoos were charged with assault The third man was discharged. The first and second accused were convicted and each fined Rs. 15. Out of the fine ten rupees to go to the complainant.

PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Glancing over the list of Parsee Justices of the Peace, as published by authority of Government just before the commencement of last year, we find that, considering the Parsee population of Bombay and the vast proprietary and other interests held by them in this city, that community is very inadequately and inefficiently represented in Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace. There are at present 43 resident Parsee Justices on the list, 15 of whom do not at all attend the meetings of the Worshipful Bench, from various causes as I shall presently shew, besides those who occasionally absent themselves from press of work, sickness, absence from town, or some such other cause. Five gentlemen, namely,—

1. Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia,
2. ,, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia,
3. ,, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit,
4. ,, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama,
5. ,, Bomanjee Framjee Cama,

have not qualified themselves for the office of Justices by taking the prescribed oaths, though the honour of the Commission was bestowed on them by Government two years ago, and in the case of two of them, many years ago. If they do not like to avail themselves of the honour done them by His Excellency the Governor, let them by all means make room for others.

Six other gentlemen named below, though qualified, are unable to take any part in the proceedings of our Municipal Corporation on account of failing health, and other adverse circumstances:—

1. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I.
2. ,, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
3. ,, Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee.
4. ,, Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia.
5. ,, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff.
6. ,, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna.

There are three other gentlemen, who, perhaps, think it *infra dig.* to go to our Town Council; they are:—

1. Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee.
2. ,, Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner.
3. ,, Ardeseer Cursetjee Dady.

In addition to these, there are some Parsee Justices who are occasionally absent from Bombay, while others, though in town, are precluded from attending meetings of the Worshipful Bench, either from press of work, sickness, or other cause. So that if an average of attendance of the Parsee members of the Bench be taken, it will be found that nearly 50 per cent. of the representatives of that interesting community do not take part in the discussions affecting the interests of such a large body of the native section of Bombay.

I believe a revised list of the Commission is now under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, and perhaps it would be as well to direct the attention of Government to the above facts. As the Clerk of the Peace takes a note of those gentlemen who are present at meetings, Government could do no better than to call for a list of those who have studiously absented themselves from the meetings; or, in other words, who have shewn a disregard of the honours and trusts reposed in them.

If from feelings of delicacy, Government do not deem proper to expunge the names of some of those who are physically incapacitated from doing their duty, and of those who have not as yet qualified themselves by taking the necessary oaths, and who have thus shewn discourtesy to the Governor, who bestowed the honour on them, it would not be unfair to add about a dozen Parsee gentlemen to the Commission of the Peace, so that that community may be sufficiently and fairly represented in the Bench. We could name a few, who from their intelligence, learning and other qualifications, would be well worthy of the honour, and be able to discharge the responsible duty entailed on them. Thus:—

1. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta.
2. ,, Merwanjee Maneckjee Setna.
3. ,, Eduljee Rustomjee.
4. ,, Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
5. Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee.
6. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy.
7. ,, Byramjee Cursetjee Gandy
8. ,, Jehangeer Burjorjee.
9. ,, Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee.
10. ,, Cowasjee Eduljee.
11. ,, Dady Maneckjee Limjee.

These suggestions are merely made for the consideration of Government in time, so that no complaint may be made hereafter. A. B.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Two Mussulmans where charged with assaulting a Hindoo, and were fined five rupees each, and bound over to keep the peace.

THEFTS.—A Mussulman was convicted of stealing a quantity of vegetables, and was sentenced to a week's hard labour.—Another Mussulman was charged with stealing a sarree, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN FORLONG, 2nd squadron officer of the Guides, has been removed to the 1st Punjab Cavalry as 3rd squadron officer.

MR. F. O. MAYNE, C.B., Commissioner of Allahabad, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, have been ordered to proceed to Nynee Tal as members of the committee which Sir William Muir has just organized for framing rules in connection with the suppression of infanticide—an object the N. W. Government is pursuing with equal vigour and circumspection.—*Pioneer*.

A CORRESPONDENT on the frontier writes approvingly of our recent defence of Captain Jenkins' appointment to the command of the Guides. He makes the case somewhat stronger, however, by remarking that that officer—who will, by the bye, be a Major in the Staff Corps next January—counts in reality not 14 but over 19 years' service. He was at Delhi in the mutiny and commanded his present corps throughout the Umbeyla campaign. When the regiment undertook the dangerous—though ultimately successful—journey to Mulka, to burn the stronghold of the fanatics, Sir Hugh Rose is said to have exclaimed—"a fine regiment has been sacrificed." We are the more glad to add the above facts to those we have already published, that Captain Jenkins is said to be lying at Shekh Bodun in a dangerous state, the result of over-exertion in the discharge of his duties with the regiment formerly under his command.—*Pioneer*.

THE "Lucknow Convert" case was heard in appeal last Tuesday and disposed of by what is called in Oudh a "full bench." Mr. Capper, the officiating Judicial Commissioner, and Colonel Barrow, the Financial Commissioner, both agreed in dismissing the appeal and in decreeing to the Mahomedan husband the restitution of his Christian wife. To do otherwise, the Judges observed, would have the effect of shaking to its very foundations the society of the Sheeah community in Lucknow. In addition to the money security the Civil Judge directed to be taken from the husband for the proper treatment of his wife, the Judges in appeal have warned the husband that any unfair attempts at re-converting the wife, or any interference with the wife's worship according to her new creed, will be considered as cruelty; but with only this qualification conjugal rights are decreed to him. The judgment, which we are informed is admirable, we hope soon to be able to publish.—*Pioneer*.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.—A monument to this celebrated Scottish king is to be erected on the Field of Bannockburn. An influential committee has been formed in London and in Scotland. The committee are obtaining a design from the veteran artist, Mr. George Cruikshank.

THE Japanese have been forbidden to eat frogs. The reason given is that frogs do much good by eating insects. This is an advance even upon the gardeners of Clapham Park who, the other day, set upon and drove off a gang of professional bird-catchers who had been scouring the country round for finches and singing-birds. If, however, this wholesome humanity is to be impartially extended, we must have musk-rats exempted from persecution, for they eat as many insects in a night as a frog in a month and do not croak to boot. When this is achieved, then indeed the birds of Killingworth will not have died, or Longfellow sung in vain.—*Pioneer*.

AMENITIES OF THE NEW YORK BAR.—Just after the adjournment of the M'Farland trial a lively passage occurred between the two leading counsel on either side. The crowd was gradually leaving the court-room, and the Recorder, the City Judge, and many professional gentlemen within the bar were preparing to go to ex-Judge Russell's funeral, when Judge Davis made a remark to the Recorder with regard to Mr. Graham's conduct of the defence, saying that the latter had stated something in one of his bitter speeches that he could not prove. Mr Graham, who stood near, talking to the prisoner and Mr. Gerry, overheard him, and, rushing up to Judge Davis, shouted, "Do you mean to say that anything that I have said is false?" Before Judge Davis could reply Mr. Graham continued, shaking his clinched fist in Judge Davis's face, "You—— country pettifogger! you are not fit to associate with gentlemen; you—— I could undress you and spank you like a child. You have insulted every witness I brought on the stand, and you've been paid money to hang this man!" Mr. Gerry and several others rushed up to Mr. Graham, and Recorder Hackett stepped up and interfered, when Mr. Graham pushed him aside, saying, "Don't interfere; you have no right to; you helped this man insult me by your rebuke from the Bench." Officers then came between the parties and they were separated and this ended the matter. The expletives which Mr. Graham used were not very choice. The crowd became highly excited, and one man proposed three cheers for John Graham, which were loudly given. When Mr. Graham went out he was loudly cheered by hundreds who had assembled on the staircase. The jury had departed before this passage between counsel occurred.—*New York Times*.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S PAPER ON FRANKINCENSE.

WE reprint, with pleasure, the Preface prefixed by Dr. Birdwood to the learned and interesting paper on Frankincense, communicated to the Linnæan Society more than a year ago and now republished in a handsome form. Of the object of the Preface we need say nothing—it speaks for itself:—

The following paper is owing to the establishment in Bombay of the Victoria and Albert Museum and Victoria Gardens. A museum of the Economic Products and Natural History of Western India, and for the illustration of general Economic Processes, was first organized in Bombay by the late George Buist, LL.D., F.R.S. This was the Government Central Museum, of which the learned Dr. Buist was the first Curator. The Rev. A. G. Fraser, D.D., LL.D., succeeded him. The collections made by them were lodged in the Town Barracks, and on the breaking out of the Bengal Mutiny were altogether destroyed, owing to the ascendancy at that moment of the military in India. A Brigadier threw the Museum out of window. In the same year Lord Elphinstone appointed me Curator, telling me, very properly, that my first care must be to get a building for the collections which I had to reorganize. This led to the establishment of the Victoria and Albert Museum and Victoria Gardens. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Bombay had been founded in 1830, and had a garden at Savrie, near Bombay; but on the Victoria and Albert Museum being determined on, the Society proposed to lay out a new a garden in Bombay, provided the Museum were built in it. All this was done.

The Garden, adorned (besides the Museum) with Colebrookdale Gates, a canopied Statue of the Queen, a Clock-tower, a Triumphal Arch, a Fountain, and Greek Temple, is now chiefly maintained by the Municipality of Bombay. The Museum, which is to be adorned with Statues of the late Prince Consort and the late Honourable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, who, with my friend Dr. Bhau Daji, may be particularly named as its founders, is supported solely by Government. The cost of the Museum and Gardens has been about £100,000.

Sir Bartle Frere, in laying the chief corner stone of the Museum in the Victoria Gardens on the 15th of November, 1862, said—"Let us remember, this Museum is designed to be no mere collection of rarities and curiosities, at which crowds may gaze in vacant and resultless astonishment; you have purposed that it shall be a great engine of education. In the words which you have so aptly quoted from the great Lawgiver of scientific research, a 'College of Inquiry,' as distinguished from a 'College of Reading.' Here, as in a microcosm, you will collect specimens of whatever in Art or Nature ministers to man's wants or occupies man's thoughts. The student will here read, not through the imperfect medium of language, but in the products themselves visibly placed before him, the history, so far as human eye can trace it, of each wondrous process and product of Nature! He will trace, step by step, how the intellect of man, in various ages and in various countries, has turned those processes and products to human use, and how Art has striven to impart to the result of her labours somewhat of that divine image, of those more than human characteristics of beauty, variety, perfection, and adaptation for which the rudest of mankind ever yearn, and which the most civilized never fully attain to! It seems to me a happy resolve that you have placed this building in the Gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society. The student of the Museum will thus find himself ever in the presence of nature in her richest and most varied forms. Such an association must be favourable, not only in supplying the materials of study, but in inducing the frame of mind in which the inquirer is most likely to reach the truth. The narrow dogmatism and self-sufficient pride, which more than any thing else are obstacles to the perception of truth, must stand rebuked in view of the multiform power and beauty of Nature, as seen in the vegetation of a tropical garden; and man, who in the midst of the crowded city has some excuse for fancying himself Lord of the Creation, will here feel that he can only command Nature by obeying her laws."

What leisure I had, whilst in Bombay, for scientific work, I devoted to the collection and identification of the vegetable products of Western India. The Museum gums and resins were mostly gathered with my own hands. Such confusion had existed regarding the botanical sources of Indian gums and resins, that the value of such a collection as the Victoria and Albert Museum possesses will be at once appreciated, as also the necessity of its being kept with scientific care. I also prepared a catalogue (the work of six years) of the vegetable products which the Museum contains. It now remains for me, in my retirement, to write a series of monographs, of which the present paper is the first, on such of the vegetable products of the East, the history and botany of which need further elucidation. But above all I have meant to prepare the materials for a Chemist. It is the Chemist who is now wanted in India; and I hope that, as has always been intended from the first, I may be succeeded in the charge of the Victoria and Albert Museum by an analytical Chemist. The opening of the south-western shores of Asia, through the Suez Canal, to the active coasting trade of the Mediterranean countries, makes it very necessary for us to use every means for developing the commercial resources of India; while none would possibly prove more advantageous and important than the study of the chemistry of its products on the spot, and with all the facilities of a Museum standing in a great Botanical Garden, such as we have in Bombay. I urge this here, because I feel under a personal responsibility to urge it everywhere. I find that men in government are in these days as loth to govern in small things as in great.* Nor is the establishment of a College of Economic Inquiry at Bombay a small thing. And then there is that old story of the Sibyl's books.

"A preface to a book is a usual, often agreeable, but by no means a necessary precursor."†

Ushas,‡ Friday, in Lide, 1870. G. B.

It may interest some of our readers to lay before them an extract from the paper descriptive of the author's own labours in regard to the frankincense-tree and those of two other medical gentlemen distinguished among their colleagues of this presidency:—

In 1847, Carter published ¶ a figure and description of the frankincense-tree of Arabia, with remarks on the misplacement of the libanotophorous region in Ptolemy's geography, a paper which of course decided the vexed question whether Arabia produced frankincense or not, and for the first time accurately fixed the position of the Arabian thuriferous region, but which actually remained unnoticed, until I drew attention to it a few years ago, as will be presently told. He placed it under Colebrooke's species; and hence probably, in part, the reason why it was overlooked; but it was a distinct technical species. It was desirable to find out where his original specimens were; and on my inquiry he wrote to me, on the 1st of November last, that—"The original drawings of the Arabian frankincense-tree, I sent in to the Government of Bombay, for transmission to the Court of Directors, among seventeen original sketches, and eleven specimens of gums, my gatherings in the south-east coast of Arabia, with short descriptions of each, in April 1848; and on the 28th of February 1851, I got the following reply through the Bombay Government, extracted from a dispatch of the Court of Directors:—'Great Credit is due to Assistant-surgeon Carter,' &c.

"It was from the original sketch that I sent home to the Court that I *traced* the lithograph of the same, which appears with my little memoir on it. But I sent home delicately-coloured drawings also."

I applied at the India House, to be shown these specimens and drawings, but was informed that they did not appear to be any longer there.

My next question of Carter was, if he had himself seen the Arabian frankincense-tree *in situ*, or if merely specimens had been collected for him by the Arabs.

His reply, January 28th last [1869], was—"On the 25th December, 1844, I made my first excursion in the south-east coast of Arabia. It was to see the frankincense-trees growing at the foot of the great limestone cliffs, near the village of Merbat. They were then leafless; but the odour of the gum-resin was convincing, even before they were touched. The same was the case with *Boswellia serrata*, which covers the sides of the Ajunta range, which I traversed with Bhau Daji. The whole air was redolent with their fragrance. On the 21st of April, 1846, I found the frankincense-tree growing on the *detritus* of the great white limestone cliffs of Ras Fartak, within a few feet of the sea. It was then in full foliage, but without flowers. On the 22nd of May following, a little further to the north-east, I got a Bedoo to go up into the limestone mountains close to the shore, and bring me some branches in flower. He brought them, with some rooted stems also, which I brought to Bombay, and from which the plant in the Old Gardens at Bombay was obtained. Having specimens of the branches and leaves, which I had myself gathered just a month before, from the trees under Ras Fartak, I compared all, and found all to belong to the same species, and forthwith made the drawings on board, of which you have the lithograph."

Carter, after identifying his plants with Colebrooke's—with a query, however, and a doubt still further expressed in a foot-note—observes, "In addition to India and that part of Arabia which I shall presently point out, the frankincense-tree is found in great abundance in Eastern Africa, on the limestone mountains which extend westward from Cape Gardafui through the country of the Soumalis. I have seen a living specimen in foliage brought from thence, and large quantities of the gum, which is imported at Makalla for re-exportation to India. Both the produce of the tree of Africa and Arabia appear to be the same."

"Ibn Batuta calls the tree *al Kundooroo*. The gum is called by the Arabs *Laban*. The Maharas call the tree *Maghrayt d'sheehaz*, the gum *sheehaz*."

He then epitomizes the account given by Theophrastus of the frankincense hills and the tree and the manner of collecting its gum-resin, adding—"But for the disappearance of the Sabæans and their towns, I could not offer a more accurate description."

"The gum is procured by making longitudinal incisions through the bark, in the months of May and December . . . On its first appearance, the gum comes forth white as milk, and, according to its degree of fluidity, finds its way to the ground, or concretes on the branch, . . . from whence it is collected by men and boys employed to look after the trees by the different families who possess the land in which they grow."

He found the *Mogl* or bdellium-tree growing with the frankincense, but not the myrrh-tree, as Theophrastus relates.

"The insalubrity of that part of Arabia . . . is fabulous . . . It is most invigorating and healthy, the abode of the Bedouins, and the resort of the lowland people of the coast during the hot season."

"Of the thuriferous district he writes:—"Coming from the north-east, we first meet with the frankincense-tree on the Sabbah mountains, in latitude 17° 30' north, and longitude 55° 23' east [near Merbat?], where the desert ends, and the wooded mountainous region commences; and following the coast, which runs south-west, we find the frankincense exported from the different towns gradually diminishes, after the day of Al Kammar, until we arrive at Makalla, from whence none is exported from the interior of Arabia, and but little used, except what is brought from the African coast, opposite that town. By the same inquiry we learn that the produce of the Arabian trees is exported in largest quantities from places on that part of the coast which intervene the longitude and latitude mentioned (viz. 17° 30' north, and 55° 23' east) and the town of Damkote, in the Bay of Al Kammar, 52° 47' east longitude [Ras Fartak?]. Between these two points the trees are congregated in two distinct localities—on the summits and sides of the highest range of mountains near the coast, and on the plain between them and the sea; the former is called *Nedjee* or high land, and the latter *Sahil*, or plains on the coast. The *Nedjee* is about two days' journey from the shore; it is the most elevated portion of the great limestone formation of this coast, which, from a height of 5,000 feet here, descends in sudden and lofty steps upon the Arabian Sea. To get to it you first cross the *Sahil*, already mentioned, and then ascend a minor range, which is covered with long grass trees, and, after passing a less fertile region called the *Gathan*, at last arrive the *Nedjee*, where there is no grass, and but few trees besides those which produce the frankincense. The soil is red and sub-argillaceous; and in consequence of its scarcity, the trees are generally found growing out of the crevices of the limestone-rock. It is from this part that the frankincense is chiefly brought, and, as I have before said, that the largest quantities of it are exported from the different towns on the coast, between the longitudes of 52° 47' and 55° 23' east." "The libanophorous region therefore lies behind the towns on this part of the coast, where Theophrastus places it, and not as Ptolemy places it, in Oman." I think this is hypercritical on Ptolemy; but it is invaluable as accurately limiting the frankincense-region of Arabia and demonstrating the extreme accuracy of Theophrastus.

That Haines did not find the frankincense-tree on the Arabian coast, between Aden and Makalla, confirms the accuracy of both Theophrastus and Carter.

When I was placed in charge of the Agri-Horticultural Society's "Old Gardens" in Bombay, in 1859, I found the tree which Carter had brought from Arabia growing there, and labelled, by Stocks, *Boswellia papyrifera*; and in my catalogue of the Government Central Museum, published in 1862, I adopted *Boswellia papyrifera*, Richard, which Royle had called *Boswellia floribunda* as the source of olibanum; for I had ascertained that *Boswellia thurifera*, Colebrooke, produced none of the olibanum of commerce, but only an oleo-resinous exudation. But I had not seen Endlicher's and Richard's descriptions and figures, nor probably had Stocks; and I therefore asked Colonel (then Captain) Playfair, at Aden, whether he could procure me any cuttings of the African frankincense-tree. Colonel Playfair sent me a large collection of several varieties of dried leaves and of cuttings, accurately labelled with their native names, with samples of the kinds of frankincense which they respectively yielded. At my request, he subsequently sent duplicates of his dried specimens to Kew. On the cuttings which were sent to me striking and leafing, I found that I had three kinds:—*Yegaar*, yielding *Luban maitee*, an undoubtedly new species, and *Mohr Add* and *Mohr Madow*, yielding *Luban sheheri*, the bulk of the olibanum exported from the Soumali country. Judging by the young leaves solely, I should have been inclined to consider Colebrooke's, Endlicher's, Richard's and Carter's plants, and Roxburgh's *Boswellia glabra* all only more or less variations of one species, and *Yegaar* the only second species. Indeed, if I followed my own erring inclination, I should hold so now.

Amongst Playfair's dried specimens of *Mohr Add* and *Mohr Madow*, were the leaves of a variety of each, which he said yielded an inferior olibanum, called *Luban bedowi*.

Carter's plant never flowered with me, nor until last year would Playfair's. But he had planted duplicates of the cuttings he sent to me, in the romantic little gardens laid out by him near the celebrated tanks of Aden. They had not flowered before he left Aden for Zanzibar; but when passing Aden, in June 1867, he found that one of the plants had flowered, and he sent its flowers to Kew. When I saw these in July 1867, it was not known to which kind they belonged, as Playfair had not picked any leaves with them. I therefore, on my way back to Bombay, in November 1867, visited the gardens, and found from the gardener that it was *Mohr Madow* that had flowered the previous June. Seeing the plants were leafing too much, I left directions to water them less abundantly than they had been, and to send me any flowers that they produced. On reaching Bombay, I also stopped watering the plants in Victoria Gardens, the Agri-Horticultural Society's new Gardens in Bombay; and early in the monsoon of last year *Mohr Add* flowered. In September last, I was again at Aden, and then found *Yegaar* in full bloom. It is from these materials that I have, with Dr. Thomson and Professor Oliver's kind assistance, prepared the descriptions, and Mr. Fitch has drawn the figures, of the three species which I have named:—

Boswellia Carterii (Mohr Madow).
Boswellia Bhau Dajiana (Mohr Add).
Boswellia Frereana (Yegaar).

In re-arranging the genus I have also included Roxburgh's *B. glabra* under Colebrooke's *B. thurifera*.

Mohr Madow I have named as if Carter's plant; that is, as the specimens of his plant have disappeared from the India House, I have described it from my specimens of *Mohr Madow*. If I did not name *Mohr Madow* as Carter's plant, certain as it is that it is the same species as his Arabian plant, on this being indisputably determined by the receipt of new specimens, it would become absorbed in *Mohr Madow* under its systematic name, and Carter's connexion with his own discovery would be lost sight of.*

Mohr Add is named after Dr. Bhau Daji, the distinguished Hindu physician of Bombay, well known in Europe also as an oriental scholar, and whose eminent services to his countrymen and city Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has most honourably recognized in making him sheriff of Bombay for the present year.

Yegaar I have named after Mr. W. E. Frere.

In 1867, Mr. Hanbury showed me a most interesting article on frankincense, in the 'Schweizerische Wochenschrift für Pharmacie' of 13th of May 1864, by Dr. Flückiger of Bern, who quotes a large number of authorities, especially German, on this controversy. He had had Carter's plant brought to his notice by Hanbury; and he concludes that it is the same plant as *B. papyrifera* of Abyssinia, and proposes in consequence to include both under the name of *B. sacra*. But Carter's plant is distinct from *B. papyrifera*; and moreover it is now plain that more than one species of African olibanum yields the olibanum of commerce, whereas Dr. Flückiger prematurely includes them all under *B. papyrifera*, a species not known to supply any of the olibanum of commerce. He had heard of the facts ascertained by Colonel Playfair and myself regarding the thuriferous Boswellias of the Soumali country, but only orally, through a mutual friend of his and Carter's, and hence, I believe, the error into which he is led.

CONCLUSIONS.

It will, I believe, be now agreed that Arabia produces frankincense, and in the very region generally indicated by the common opinion of the ancient world and so accurately limited by Theophratus. Now that it has been demonstrated by Carter, that the libanotohorous region lies along the coast of Hadramaut, the agreement between the statements of the Bible, Herodotus, Theophrastus, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pliny, Arrian, Ptolemy, the Arabs, Marco Polo, Bochart, and Celsius is very striking.

It will, I believe, be agreed also, as implied in the more ancient references to Arabia, and expressly asserted by Diodorous, Strabo, Arrian, and others of the ancients, and demonstrated with such fulness by Cruttenden, Kempthorne, and Vaughan, and the overwhelming evidence of modern travellers (beginning with Bruce) generally, that the Soumali country also produces frankincense, and probably the bulk of the olibanum of commerce. The agreement as to the region about Mount Elephant (Ras Fieluk, Cape Felix, Jibbel Fel), between Arrian, Capt. Doventon, and Capt. Saris in Purchas, Milburn, Cruttenden, Kempthorne and Vaughan, is indeed quite startling.

It will be admitted also, I belive, that *Boswellia Carterii* (*Mohr Madow*), which with *B. Bhau-Dajiana* (*Mohr Add*), the source of the bulk of the olibanum of commerce exported from the Soumali country, is the same species as the plant *Maghrayt d'sheehaz*) which Carter found produced the frankincense of the Hadramaut—and also that *Boswellia thurifera* (including *B. glabra*) of India, and *B. papyrifera* of Abyssinia, whilst thuriferous species, are not known to yield any of the olibanum of commerce.

It is very surprising that so great weight of evidence in favour of frankincense being produced in Arabia Felix and the Soumali country should ever have been set aside for the idle fancy that India was the source of the olibanum of commerce. Twenty years ago, it was clearly demonstrated that Arabia produced it, and one at least of the plants which produced it was fully described and figured. The error has proved as inveterate as the fiction that frankincense was yielded by *Juniperus Lycia*. Colebrooke's discovery was in 1807. In volume i. of Woodville and Hooker's 'Medical Botany,' London, 1832, olibanum is still said to be derived from *Juniperus Lycia*; and it is added, "it is brought from Turkey and the East Indies, but that which comes from India is less esteemed." But in vol. ii. *B. serrata* Rox. (*B. Thurifera*, Colebrooke), is adopted as its source, and it is added, in reference to the new view, that olibanum is obtained from India, "but it is also brought from the Levant in casks and chests."

Fleming,† in 1810, wrote, "That naturalists should have remained in ignorance and in error, until almost the present day, respecting the tree which yields a substance so long known, and so universally used, must appear not a little surprising. Such, however, is the fact, and the merit of having discovered the true origin of this celebrated incense, is due to Mr. Colebrooke, who has ascertained and proved most satisfactorily, that the olibanum, or frankincense of the ancients, is not the gum-resin of the *Juniperus Lycia*, as was generally supposed, but the produce of our *Boswellia thurifera*."

In Waterson's 'Cyclopædia of Commerce,' in 1847, it is stated, "Olibanum comes from India. An Arabian kind formerly imported from the Levant is now seldom met with, and its origin is a matter of doubt."

Pereira, in the editions of his 'Materia Medica' previous to 1857, says that "olibanum is imported from India, in chests, and that African or Arabian olibanum is rarely met with in this country. But in the edition of 1857, by Taylor and Rees, it is said, "Strictly speaking there does not seem to be any Indian variety [*i. e.* commercial ?] of this gum, but, like acacia and myrrh, it reaches Bombay from the Persian Gulf." Royle, in all the editions of his 'Manual of Materia Medica,' even in the posthumous edition of 1868, edited by Headland, says that there are two kinds of olibanum:—"Indian, which is the most esteemed," and "is imported in chests chiefly from Bombay; and African, which is no doubt produced on the hills of the Soumali coast, westward, from Cape Guardafui, and carried to the Arabian coast, chiefly by native boats from Mooulla." In Maunder's 'Treasury of Botany,' London, 1866, edited by Lindley and Moore, it is written, "*B. thurifera* furnishes the gum-resin known as olibanum, which is supposed to have been the frankincense of the ancients. African olibanum, a drug rarely met with in this country, has been conjectured with much probability to be the product of *B. papyrifera*." But the most surprising surrender to this false summons is that of the prof[illegible]on of interpreters of the Bible. Tristram, in his 'Natural History of the Bible,' London, 1867, writes, "Frankincense, the fragrant gum of an Indian tree, procured through Arabia. . . . though brought from Sheba, in Arabia, at a very early date. . . . yet we have no reason to believe the frankincense-tree grew in Arabia; at least it cannot be traced there now: and, as in the case of cassia and other spices, the Arabian merchants were not likely to be communicative in the secrets of their monopoly [!]. To the present day the best frankincense used in Turkey is imported through Arabia, from the Eastern Archipelago. It is also largely imported into Europe from Bombay, for use in the Romish and Greek ceremonials, but of inferior quality."

It is, I think, probable that other odoriferous gum-resins, oleo-resins, and balsams may have been confused with frankincense by ancient writers, as by modern ones. Niebuhr expressly confuses benjamin with frankincense, as does also Herbert before him; and this confusion, I believe, underlies the whole error of India being the source of the olibanum of commerce. Milburn and others confuse it with the mastic, which is irregularly imported in very large quantities into Bombay. It has been popularly confused with balm:—

"Let *India* boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber, or *the balmy tree*."*

[(*Added* Dec. 3.) So Mrs. Manning, in her 'Ancient India,' vol. ii. p. 348, says "balm and myrrh may or may not have come from India."] And the predisposing cause of all this confusion has been the unfounded belief that Dioscorides says that frankincense comes from India. It is remarkable that the benzoin of Java is said not to be mentioned by any ancient writer; and yet it is inconceivable that such a fragrant balsam should not have been known to them, and I cannot help suspecting that benzoin at least was largely used as frankincense in ancient times. It is used throughout Japan, China, Burmah, Siam, India, and Arabia, at this day, with frankincense. Books say that frankincense is still the sweet perfume "of our catholic churches;" but Stackhouse says that it is not now used, benjamin being substituted for it, an assertion which every inquiry of my own contradicts. In the Malayan language, the same word is used for frankincense and benzoin.† Dioscorides, also, as has been shown, distinguishes an Indian frankincense; and so, when Colebrooke's discovery came, it was accepted as settling the controversy. But I question whether some variety of the African frankincense was not the Indian frankincense of Dioscorides.

I have given a few extracts above, showing the change [illegible] routes between Europe and the East [illegible] these changes also help to explain how it [illegible] come to be believed [illegible] num of commerce. E[illegible] common in connexion [illegible] calumba, East-Indian [illegible] illustrative instances. [illegible] Hebrew, Arabic, and [illegible] and Mount Lebanon pro[illegible] Ausonius, Florus, Pomet, a[illegible] Lebanon produced frankincense. [illegible] Orphic verse and passages from Eu[illegible] and Athenæus which also assert or imply that frankincense was a product of Syria. And the error seems to survive in the nations of the Mediterranean shores; for at the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1867, I saw several bottles of frankincense labelled "olibanum, so called because it comes from Mount Lebanon." I also saw there aconite, labelled "Aconitum Nepaullus, so named because its root is the famous poison of Nepaul."

The 'Oxford Encyclopædia' says that olibanum is *quasi* Oleum Libani, being distilled from the bark of a tree growing on Mount Lebanon!

It would be presumption in me to enter into the etymology of the synonyms of frankincense. I have been unable even to discover when the English word frankincense came first to be used.‡ But I cannot help asking if *thus* and *tus* are really the same word—why the Italian for frankincense should be *olibano*, as if formed from the Greek or Arabic words—if there be any connexion, and what its significance may be, between the Arabic words "Cunder," "Al-Kundooroo," and Sanscrit "Cunduru," for frankincense, and the Greek *Chondros*—and why the Bay of Al Kammar is so named.

Burton¶ mentions that "*Lubban*" is the Soumali for milk, and a term of reproach. It will have been observed that the names of the different varieties of Soumali frankincense are identical with the names of Bunders from which they are exported. Have the Bunders given their names to the varieties of frankincense, or these to the Bunders? Cruttenden says that the myrrh of the Soumalis comes from a place in the interior of their country called Murrayhan, and is exported from Bunder Murrayha—with which name no variety of frankincense corresponds. Does this indicate any etymological connexion with myrrh, the links of which the Soumalis themselves have lost? Also, what is the derivation of the name of the Soumali port of Berbera? The correspondence between some of the synonyms of frankincense and the words used in different languages for the slaying or burning of sacrificial victims is very interesting. But I have only to observe, in connexion with this, two things that have always struck me in Bombay, viz., that the burning of the dead, in the form of the pyre, and the manner in which the body is burned, very forcibly suggests that the practice is derived from human bloody sacrifice, and that the use of sweet odours, in religious rites generally, originated in sanitary precautions. They do not merely mask bad smells, but correct them; and they wonderfully refresh the spirits from the depression which they fall into in crowded places like churches. They also drive out vermin. Nothing so quickly clears your bed in Bombay of mosquitos as burning a little olibanum or myrrh in it. The Protestant churches there are infested by mosquitos, as by a plague; and I was often asked how to get rid of them, and always answered that the ugly and irreverent punkahs were of no use, and that the only remedy was the immemorial and most beautiful rite of burning frankincense. A pot of holy basil is placed before every Hindu home; and the mother of the house may be seen every morning, after having ground the corn for the day, and performed her simple toilet, walking round and round the four-horned altar, on which the pot of holy basil is set, invoking the blessings of heaven on the father of her children and on them.

We may add that the paper concludes with a description and figures of three new species of the *Genus Boswellia*; to wit, the *Boswellia Carterii*, the *Boswellia Bhau-Dajiana*, and the *Boswellia Papyrifera*.

* "Magna Dii curant, parva negligunt." "At tamen minora Dii negligunt . . . ne in regnis quidem reges omnia minima curant."—CICERO *De N. D.*

† Keightley's 'Fairy Mythology,' Preface.

‡ Rig-Veda (H. H. Wilson's translation[illegible]) 27[illegible] "The divine and ancient Ushas, born again and again, [illegible] bright with unchanging hues, wastes away the life of a [illegible]"

¶ Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ii.

* Carter's (the Arabian) plant has flowered since this paper was read; and a figure of it, from the flowers kindly sent to me by Mr. Wellington Gray, B. M., the present Director of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, is now added, after that of the Soumali *B. Carterii* or *Mohr Madow*.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. xi.

* "............ lacrymatas cortice myrrhas."—Ovid. "The Bee and the Orange-Tree," Fairy Tales, D'Aulnoy, trans. Planché: Lond. 1855.

† Marsden's Dict. of the Malayan Language; Crawford's Grammar and Dict. of the Malay Language

‡ Minsheu, London 1599, has "frankincense—encensio." Cotgrave, London, 1632, has "frankincense—encens. F. in drops—oliban." Steph. Skinner, M.D., Etymol. Ling. Angl., London, 1671, has 'frankincense thus, q. d. Incensum, i. e. Thus libere seu liberaliter, ut in sacris offi lis par est adolendum." Rob. Brady, M.D., 'An Introduction to the Old English History and Glossary,' London, 1684, has no mention of frankincense. Gower, in his story of Leucothea, from Ovid's "Methamor," turns her "into a flour was named golde" (Confessio Amantis, Pauli, ed. Lond. 1857, lib. v.).

¶ 'First Footsteps in East Africa,' London, 1856. In the preface to this work Burton says that an expedition into the Soumali land was first proposed by Sir Charles Malcolm in 1849, and that the command of it was offered to and accepted by Carter in 1851, but that after Sir Charles Malcolm's death the project was given up; and that when Burton proposed his expedition in 1854, Stocks was appointed to it as botanist, but died before it started. The savans who went with the "Abyssinian Army" had no time for work, so swift was Lord Napier's march to Magdala and back.

THE PUTRID COOUM.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THERE were 40 deaths from cholera, 23 from dysentery, and 13 from diarrhœa, in the week ending the 3rd instant, in the town of Madras. Triplicane, the filthiest division perhaps, and the most densely inhabited by Mohamedans of insanitary habits, is the only part of the town free from both cholera and diarrhœa. In the Fort also there is no cholera, but every other district is affected, St. Thomé and Royapettah being especially subject to it. The deaths from the disease are 29 in excess of the mean of 10 previous years. The Government are quite alive to the danger menacing the town, and are stimulating the police and municipal authorities to strenuous efforts to check the spread of the disease. The bar of the Cooum is being cut, and the sea will probably be let into the river on Sunday at high tide. Can no engineer devise any simple system of pumps and pipes for raising the sea water at low tide, and by this means supplying the loss that occurs by evaporation in the Cooum? The putrid mud banks of the river at low water are necessarily inimical to the public health. With an inexhaustible supply of water the other side of a narrow spit of sand, the engineering skill need be of no extraordinary order that succeeded in keeping the river constantly full. It took the Department of Public Works ten years to bridge the bar, and what an abortive work they produced at last! It may need another ten years for them to hit upon a plan for keeping the bed of the river, or sewer, covered with water to be let off at suitable periods. Let the Government simply advertise for plans and tenders, and the difficulty should be surmounted in a few months by private enterprises.

COOLY EMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

A MOST striking publication occupies a modest place in the latest *Calcutta Gazette*—"striking" not from any adjuncts of heading or official commendation, but from the nature of its contents. We refer to the tabular statements of cooly emigration. From these we learn that between the years 1861-70, no fewer than 86,500 emigrants left Calcutta for the Mauritius, 35,100 for British Guiana, and 17,800 for Trinidad. Between the same dates, there have returned, from the Mauritius, 15,700; from British Guiana, 2,000; and from Trinidad, 1,100. As the death-rates throughout have been very moderate, the bulk of the balance between those who emigrated and those who returned—nearly 80,000 souls—have preferred to settle down in the land of their adoption. A word, however, about those who returned. It might be supposed that they at any rate were disappointed with their experience of colonial life, but the following figures dissipate that hypothesis. The amount of the money *remitted* during the years under review was from British Guiana Rs. 2,38,829, of that brought by returning coolies Rs. 40,000, of the total saved during the decade Rs. 6,46,214. One individual, besides the remittances he had already made, returned to Calcutta with a bill of exchange on the Oriental Bank for £416-13-4 while another (from Trinidad) had in his actual possession on board Rs. 15,000. We cannot dismiss this interesting subject without expressing our regret that the tables were not more complete, especially when showing the results of emigration to *foreign* colonies. It is somebody's duty—not improbably that of the foreign office—to insist upon most complete returns, and to insist moreover until such are given. Foreign colonies have no right to waste our coolies.—*Pioneer*.

MASONIC LECTURES.

ONE of the most remarkable events in the history of Modern Freemasonry, was the accordance of permission to the *Mason's Magazine* to publish reports of proceedings in Lodges. Freemasonry has never been stigmatized as clandestine; it is acknowledged however to have mysteries; and to maintain these unrevealed, a certain amount of caution and reserve has always been found necessary. When, therefore, we see Freemasons distinguishing between esoteric and exoteric matters, and drawing aside one-half of the veil, while they keep the other rigorously closed, we recognize in their proceedings an unusual amount of discrimination and good sense. Colonel Greenlaw, a mason of high degree in India, has just added the volume* noted at foot to the somewhat small library of Masonic literature. These lectures are not of course the catechetical lectures belonging to the "three degrees," but the compositions of the R. W. Brother himself, and the general reader will find in the book a good deal that will interest him.

Two things are generally understood with reference to the approaches of Freemasonry; that members on the one hand are forbidden to proselytize; and that no candidate on the other hand is admitted to the order, who cannot affirm that he is free from motives of curiosity in applying to join it. The reader of Colonel Greenlaw's lectures may now learn a variety of other things, less well known, with reference to the admittance of the outer world to the privileges of Freemasonry. In the first place, candidates for admittance must be "worthy and good men." A Masonic Lodge is no respecter of persons, being made up of all classes creeds, and nations; in this respect alone indeed, says Colonel Greenlaw, does it differ from an ordinary club. On account of this very universality however, it is all the more necessary that the fraternity should be careful as to the moral character of its members. To admit, or even to recommend for initiation, any persons falling within the following prescribed category,—"wine bib[illegible] punsters on religion, tale[illegible]rrelsome, irreligious, and [illegible]ic sin of an aggra[illegible], we are apprised, [illegible]nd practices, "tending [illegible] of morality, and being a burde[illegible]t, notoriously scandalous, and entirely repugnant to the Sacred Order and constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons." It is evident that a person must be careful as to the jokes he makes, or the gossip he repeats, previously to making his application to become a member of a Masonic Lodge. But it is not enough that there is nothing against the character of a candidate; he must also bear the "tongue of good report." He must be "an educated man, of inoffensive and conciliatory manner, and well-to-do in the world, not an idle, capricious, and changeable person, nor one given to quarrelling or disputing." The physical qualifications too are somewhat severe. The candidate must be of mature age, and hale and sound; a "*perfect* man without blemish." Masons must be "freemen," and not "bond-men." Formerly a candidate had to declare that he was not a slave, nor the son of a slave; now the Grand Lodge of England has declared that it is enough if a man asserts himself to be a "free agent." We should think few candidates for Freemasonry are sufficiently advanced in philosophy to wish to abjure the latter character. Another rule formerly existed, prohibiting the initiation of any one who was a Sheriff's, Coroner's, or Marshal's bailiff, or a livery servant. Women, as the world is aware, cannot be Freemasons; we cannot find any constitution to explain the rule, but we should imagine that the true cause of it was that they were looked upon originally as serfs, or not as "free agents" rather than that they were feared as gossips. According to Colonel Greenlaw's mode of putting things, the portals of masonry do not seem to be very wide open; but in practice we believe that more than half of the objections which he starts as barring candidates, are never even thought of. The present lax system of admission indeed has attracted the attention of the authorities. In a letter from the Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of England, printed in Colonel Greenlaw's book, we find that the recent rapid advances of Freemasonry, at home and in the colonies, have been viewed with anxiety by those who are in a position to judge about it. "The largely increased number of persons, who for several years past have joined the Order, has not, it is feared, in all cases tended to elevate its character or permanently to advance its interests, and his Lordship (the Earl of Zetland) is strongly of opinion that with this advance in numbers, a greater necessity than ever exists for guarding against the admission of unworthy persons, or of those who seek to join the Order with the view to obtaining some benefit from it." As Colonel Greenlaw says, to invite new members merely for the sake of swelling the numbers of a lodge, is to prostitute the Order.

A great amount of deliberation is wasted by silly people upon the secrets of Freemasonry. The least unreasonable are those who come to the conclusion that, because the secrets have never been divulged, they have no existence. An opinion akin to this, may, we should think, be held with safety by the outer world; namely, that whatever secrets the Freemasons have, must be of the purest and simplest nature. A certain degree of Shibboleth is necessary to hold together any association. The idea of the broken die, and its unspoken language, is as old as the history of the world. Were the Freemasons to part with their secrets, they would at once lose their character with the world of a body with a purpose. The secrets of Freemasonry are evidently not the essence of Masonic doctrine; they are only the essence of its worldly success. The doctrines indeed are patent, and the outside public may safely assume that the secrets of Masonry are nothing more than the simple machinery by which Masonry and those doctrines are worked.

It is impossible to read Colonel Greenlaw's pages, without being struck with a certain simplicity of thought which is manifested throughout. In his anxiety to do justice to the higher and less known degrees on which he lectures, he has perhaps exhibited too great a tendency to Christianize the lower degrees. But some people will not object to this. In the pictures, which he has drawn, of the Masonic principles, all will, we think, acquiesce. "Masonry was in the first ages of the world a system of pure religion; it was a religion in which the Patriarch of each family was the priest, the open air the temple, and the glorious expanse of Heaven its canopy." And as to the present, "Masonry is a universal system which teaches the relative and social duties of man, on the broad and extensive basis of general philanthropy; piety towards the glorious Master builder of the Universe, and love to mankind, are the two grand and immoveable pillars which support the fabric of Freemasonry." The R. W. Brother usually keeps his reader in the upper regions of abstract morality. As a lecture calculated to bring the reader down again, to somewhat more tangible ground, we recommend to notice that on "Temperance." This is as good a plain sermon as could be desired. Temperance, Colonel Greenlaw, tells us, is not abstinence. People should be temperate in all things, but are not to abstain from all things. Teetotalists, our author thinks, are subject to a species of moral intoxication which is as bad as the grosser form by which other people are affected. For arguments in favour of the use of wine deduced from the volume of the sacred law, we will refer the reader to Colonel Greenlaw's pages. A regulation, which is quoted by him, may, we presume, be quoted again without profanation by us. "Brethren enjoy themselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, not forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, nor hindering him from going home when he pleases, lest the flame of their excess be justly thrown upon the fraternity."

We have not space to enlarge upon the variety of interesting matter contained in Colonel Greenlaw's pages, on the subject of the symbolism and history of Freemasonry. Colonel Greenlaw is somewhat diffuse and disconnected in his style, and to acquaint oneself with his views on these subjects requires a rather laborious collation of sections and chapters. To any one, however, who takes a pleasure in raking up the dead ashes of Dionysian mysteries, or similar subjects, a perusal of Colonel Greenlaw's fragmentary remarks on such subjects will be interesting, and possibly instructive.—*Madras Mail*.

* Masonic Lectures delivered in open Lodge, Chapter, &c., by R. W. Br. Col. A. T. Greenlaw, 31° District Grand Master for British Burmah, &c., &c., &c. Madras: Higginbotham and Co., 1870.

ROYAL PRIZE FOR FANS.—The Queen has intimated her intention to offer in competition to the female artists of all nations a prize of a thousand francs (£40) for the best fan, painted or carved by a lady under 25 years of age. Such fan must be exhibited at the International Exhibition of next year.

THAT *sipping wine* was once an offence against good manners, the London *Athenæum* learns from a curious little book published for the behoof of the sons of our English gentry in 1671, and again in 1673, "The rules of Civility; or, Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality, upon several Occasions." After divers precepts—as "It is not civil, during the repast, to criticize or find fault with the meat or sauces, or to trouble himself and the company with perpetual discourses of Belly-timber,"—this old book of etiquette says, "It savours too much of familiarity to sip our wine, and make two or three draughts of a glass; we must drink it gravely at once, with our eyes in the glass (not staring about the room), and be sure our mouth be not full: I say gravely and deliberately, lest, guzzling it down too fast, we should be forced to bring it up again, which would be a great rudeness and nauseate the wole table. Besides, throwing it down our throats as into a tunnel, would be an action more fit for a juggler than a gentleman."

THE CHINESE LOTTERY.

THE Chinese Lottery, which not only in China, but throughout the Burmese provinces, so enthrals the Mongol mind, is curiously primitive. Thirty-six cards are painted with various devices, and one of them is withdrawn; each person then stakes upon what card he pleases, he who had laid his money on the card that has been withdrawn being the lucky man. The devices on the cards are worth noticing. Four of them are styled "princess," typified by a silver fish, a snail, a goose, a peacock, and probably denoting, respectively, the liberality, deliberation, vigilance and splendour which should characterize royalty. Five other cards are military officers represented by a worm, tiger, pig, cow and moon to be translated possibly as caution, prowess, pluck, gentleness and guardian of the defenceless (?) Seven are merchants—the flying serpent (promptitude)—dog, elephant, and horse (intelligence combined with patience)—bee, (industry)—jungle cat (resources in times of crisis)—and rat, (or contentment with small gains.) The Brahmins are personified by the tame cat and paddy bird (solemn sleekness and grave abstraction.) "Four persons of good luck" are the golden serpent, monkey, crow, and frog. Four cards are celestial females, typified by a maiden, a pigeon, a bird, and a butterfly. Five are beggars, the snake, prawn, stag, goat, and spider. Five are servants—the cock eel, gold-fish, turtle, and—nun!—*Pioneer*.

SIMLA.

7TH JUNE.—On Friday night an exhibition was given in the Assembly Rooms by Professor A. Silbiger, who has achieved so decided a success in Calcutta in exhibiting the wonders of the "Giant Microscope." I am sorry to say there was an exceedingly poor house. The announcement by the learned Professor, that he would show the animals which live and move and have their being in the different waters of Simla, doubtless deterred those who thought that "where ignorance is bliss," &c., from being present, and the audience, such as it was, was composed in great measure of children, who seemed to view with pride, instead of with loathing, the monsters which they were in the habit of swallowing. As, however, your correspondent is not in the habit of imbibing Simla water *neat*, he was not to[illegible] alarmed. The "Giant Microscope" is a very powerful instrument illuminated by electro-magnetic light, but the screen on which the objects were shown was only about 14 feet long, which prevented some of the larger objects being presented in entirety to our vision. The programme was divided into three parts—Part I. was to show the crystalization of salts and minerals in a small drop of water; Part II., the gradual development and structure of plants; Part III., animal life: but the Professor did not adhere closely to the programme, and confined his energies almost exclusively to the elucidation of Part III. The main interest of the performance in the eyes of the exhibitor and of many of the audience appeared to be that everything was made to look like something else. For instance, "a small piece of coral appeared like a tree thirty feet high" (only, as I said before, the screen measured only about 14 feet); "a piece of silk appeared like bamboo lattice work;" the section of a small twig gave a very fair idea of a target after a hard day's rifle practice; the tongue of a snail resembled an ancient Celtic weapon of warfare; a mosquito's proboscis was tortured into the likeness of the jaws of an enormous pike; the head of a beetle put one in mind of a fearful nightmare; a flea might have been mistaken for a bheestie's *mussuk*, with a walking stick and cart ropes attached thereto; a bug appeared in the very similitude of a deformed Chinaman; the stomach of a cricket presented the appearance of the interior of a lady's work-box on a large scale; and all my preconceived notions of the Prince of Darkness in bodily form were turned up in a magnified "Lion-ant" (*query*, Antlion). But the cruel glee with which the learned Professor proceeded to introduce us to all the terrible things we daily eat and drink surpassed belief. Ghastly "trichina" were shown to us, with the pleasing assurance that we devour myriads of them whenever we regale ourselves upon the flesh of swine; and as soon as we had partially recovered from the effects of this appalling announcement, the various monsters that abound in what is commonly known as "pure water," were made to fight and struggle and commit canibalism for our edification and amusement. So we rose the morrow morn sadder and wiser men and women and children: "and the moral of that," as the Duchess in Wonderland would say—"for you know, she said, there is a moral in everything"—is, "Beware of bacon and truffled sausage, and never be induced to take the pledge." The performance was concluded by a dazzling illumination with electro-magnetic light. Had the Professor been able to procure a certain instrument—I forget whether it is called a *para*bolical or *dia*bolical reflector—he is confident that he would have been able to illuminate the whole surface of a hill seven miles distant. The exhibition was well worth seeing, especially by those who have never seen it before, and I wish more had gone, as I fear the Professor must have lost considerably by it. The entertainment commenced at half past nine (the doors having been considerately open at 8, in order to avoid a crush) and concluded in about an hour. The only objection to the whole thing was that the Professor does not speak English very fluently, while the capabilities of the audience to understand German appeared, for the most part, limited. There is to be another display soon, and on this second occasion the "Magic Camera" is also to be exhibited, which throws small photographs upon the screen, making them appear life size, or even colossal.

There was exactly the same number of people at the "Monday Pop" yesterday as at the performance yesterday week, viz., 93. The music was very good, much of it being very difficult. We had two delicious English songs—"Under the Greenwood Tree," and "When Daisies pied," by Mr. Batten: two quartettes—the overture to "Martha" and the "Printemps" Ballet, from the "Sicilian Vespers;" besides a Piano Solo and a Violin and Piano Duett.

So women are to have votes at last. Oh! that they had seats in Parliament also; for then both sides of many questions would be considered, that are now regarded from one point of view only. Take, for instance, the export duty on jute. A report of the possible imposition of this duty lately filled us selfish men with alarm. We all cried out that it would ruin merchants, petrify trade, &c., &c., &c. Now hear an English lady's ideas on the subject:—"I wish," she writes, "that they *would* put an export duty on jute, so high as to be *prohibitory*; for then, when one bought a silk dress or riband, there would be some chance of its being *silk*, whereas nowadays it's more than half jute. And such of your members of Council as are married men *ought* to know (but I don't suppose they *do*, for men never seem to know *anything*) how a jute silk dress cracks and splits, and has no wear in it *at all*, and *how impossible* it is to effect the seemingly simple operation of sticking a pin into a jute silk riband."

Some beast of the field, probably a *cheetah*, carried off a goat from a compound the other night; but no one has as yet been enterprizing enough to avenge the death of the ill-starred *bukra*. Two theatrical entertainments, a fancy-fair, and a ball are at present in course of contemplation. I am glad to hear, too, that we have every prospect of another exhibition of pictures this year, but I don't know where they can be hung. Last autumn, you remember, they were hung in a building which is now used as a girls' school. Perhaps the girls will get a week's holiday to suit the present occasion.

The weather just now is delightful: hot enough in the middle of the day to make one feel pleasantly languid and dreamy (of course I premise that one has nothing better to do), and cool enough in the morning and evening to allow of one's taking any amount of exercise. We had heavy rain and thunder on Sunday evening and a slight shower yesterday evening, so I suppose the *chota bursat*, which visited Calcutta last Thursday week, has reached us now.—*Pioneer*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR JAMES SIMPSON.—A correspondent writing to the *Times* says—"Dr Simpson, on first propounding the theory of the application of chloroform to patients requiring surgical aid, was stoutly opposed by certain Calvinistic objectors, who held that to check the sensation of pain in connexion with 'visitations of God' was to contravene the decrees of an All-Wise Creator. What was his answer? that the Creator, during the process of extracting the rib from Adam, must necessarily have adopted a somewhat corresponding artifice—'for did not God throw Adam into a deep sleep.' The pietists were satisfied, and the discoverer triumphed over ignoble and ignorant prejudice."

NEW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS FROM INDIA.—The home asylum for insane officers and soldiers from India is to be removed from its present quarters in Pembroke House, Hackney, to the more desirable neighbourhood of Ealing. The principal necessity for the change has arisen from the wants of the Eastern Counties Railway, in deference to which the Home Government has been driven to purchase Elm grove House at Ealing. Here, we believe, there is ample room for more than the hundred and twenty lunatics now under medical care. Sir Digby Wyatt has received instructions to fit up the new premises, and an excellent superintendent has been secured in Dr. T. B. Christie, a gentleman of good professional repute, whose experience in treating lunatics has for some time past been fully tested in his management of the asylum at Clifton, in Yorkshire, and who, we have no doubt, looks after the keepers as carefully as their unhappy charges.—*Home News*, May 26.

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BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th June 1870.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Major J. H. S. Pierce, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 24th Regiment N. I.—20th May 1870.

Major J. Clements, Staff Corps, Dy Assistant Commissary General.—26th May 1870.

Captain J. P. F. Henslow, Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—26th May 1870.

The services of 1614, Sergeant Mathew McClint[illegible], 108th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Comm[illegible] of Police, Bombay.

The Officer Commanding [illegible] Battery, E [illegible] Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has permission to issue [illegible] of dry grass daily to each horse in the Battery from 1st to 20th June 1870.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the [illegible] according to the Lower standard :—

Lieutenant R. Stephenson, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery. Captain C. C. Gore, 83rd Foot. Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Smith, 2rd Regiment Light [illegible].

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order,—Dated 13th April 1870, making the following arrangements in the 1st Sind Horse.

Lieutenant A. [illegible] McNair, 2nd Squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, vice Stevens.

Lieutenant W. Lock, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 2nd Sind Horse, to [illegible] Squadron [illegible] and to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, vice McNair.

Dated [illegible] making the following arrangements :—

Sind Frontier Field Force.—Lieutenant W. S. Peat, Adjutant and officiating 2nd in Command 3rd Sind Horse, to be Brigade Major, vice Gordon.

[illegible] Gordon, Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Field Force, to Command vice Ma[illegible].

[illegible] Sind Horse.—Lieutenant G. J. Coulson, 3rd Squadron Officer to be Adjutant and to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, vice Peat.

Lieutenant R. F. L. Logan, Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd Squadron Officer and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Coulson.

Aden Brigade Order.—Dated 9th May 1870, directing Lieutenant C. W. H. Sealy, 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th N. I., to command the 3rd Company Sappers and Miners in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Leslie, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated 1st November 1869, appointing Lieutenant Deane to act as Quarter Master to the Battalion.

7th Foot 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated 22nd May 1870, directing Lieutenant H. F. Oakes to perform the duties of Quarter Master, vice Quarter Master Murphy, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 26th May 1870, appointing Lieutenant L. F. Heath, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment, vice Captain Karslake, under the provisions of para 2 of G. G. O. No. 4101 16th August 1865.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Foot 1st Battalion—Lieutenant J. B. Keith, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Menzies, to England, overland, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

76th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Hackett to be Colonel, from the 17th November 1868.

45th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant John Egerton Curtis ; and is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Ensign George Hounson Fort to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curtis, who retires. Dated 28th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

2nd Battalion 1st Foot.—Ensign T. L. Thorp to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Pratt, who vacates his appointment on proceeding to England. Dated 1st April 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service of Lieutenant R. T. Mayne, 19th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 27th May 1870.

Under authority from the Horse Guards, the promotions of Lieutenant H. Flood to be Captain, and Ensign J. Ferguson to be Lieutenant, in the 2nd Foot, published in General Orders of the 11th of November last, are cancelled. Dated 31st May 1870.

Official notification has been received of the following officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join their battalions without delay :—

5th Foot.—Brevet Major E. LePelley, 2nd Battalion.
" " Captain B. H. Taylor, 1st Battalion.
60th Rifles.—Brevet Major R. W. Hinxman, 2nd Battalion.
" " Captain A. Borthwick, 3rd Battalion.

Captain Taylor will join the Depot.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

5th Foot.—Captain A. Nicols, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant E. LeM. Trafford, 2nd Battalion.
12th Foot.—Major Fred. Bagnell, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

5th Foot.—Lieutenant Fred. Wm. Saunders, 2nd Bat.
" " Lieutenant E. LeM. Trafford, 1st Battalion.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confirm Surgeon T. P. Wright in the medical charge of the 22nd Native Infantry.

The general leave to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, granted to 2nd Captain C. S. S. Taylor, Royal Horse Artillery, to the 15th October next, by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd ultimo, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The four months' general leave to Simla, granted to Captain R. K. Taylor, 85th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 14th April last, is hereby cancelled.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

Chinsurah Depot Order, dated the 23rd April last, appointing Lieutenant W. K. Westropp, Quartermaster, to perform the duties of Paymaster to the depot, vice Lieutenant and Local Captain J. L. Hewson, proceeded on leave, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oudh Division Order, dated the 12th April last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon St. John Killery to proceed to Fyzabad for duty with the 25th Foot.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 6th May, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M. B., to proceed to Rawul Pindee for duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 21st April last, directing Assistant Surgeon Fakeer Chunder Ghose, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Rawul Pindee for duty.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 30th April last, making the following medical arrangements :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Blake to report himself to the Senior Medical Officer Royal Artillery, for duty with No. 3 Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Martin, in medical charge of the Brigade Staff, to take medical charge of B Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, as a temporary measure.

Staff Assistant Surgeon G. Corry to be attached for general duty to Head Quarters 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

5th Lancers—Regimental Order, dated the 19th April last, appointing Lieutenant Charles Hanbury to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lieutenant A. Herdman, on leave.

1st Battalion 14th Foot —Regimental Order, dated the 13th April last, appointing Lieutenant W. T. Blois to act as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant R. S. Lemon.

9th Bengal Cavalry —Regimental Order, dated the 18th April last, appointing Captain D. T. H. Sampson, Adjutant, to act as 3rd Squadron Officer, with effect from the 15th idem, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain A. P. Palmer, on leave.

Dated the 29th April, directing Captain C. W. Babington, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to take over charge of the Quartermaster's Office and officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain A. P. Palmer, 3rd Squadron Officer, on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant H. H. Hardinge, No. 2 Battery, 24th Brigade, to Ootacamund, from the 16th April to the 16th August, on private affairs.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign N. C. Wiseman, to Bombay, from the 15th May to the 15th June, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Henning, to remain in England, from the 17th October to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

Captain E. A. Collins, to remain in England from the 17th October to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

36th Foot.—Captain C. Spurgeon, to Murree, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Captain H. E. Stopford, to Cashmere and Murree, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Lieutenant H. G. Webb, to Cashmere and Murree, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Lieutenant H. C. Cowell, to Cashmere and Murree, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Lieutenant J. F. Egerton, to Cashmere and Murree, on private affairs from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Ensign R. G. Handcock, to Cashmere and Murree, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th September.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant W. P. Townley, to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Colonel F. R. Palmer, C.B., to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

62nd Foot.—Major S. G. Carter to Nynee Tal, from the 27th April to the 27th October, on medical certificate.

22nd Foot.—Ensign R. C. Cavendish, to Kussowlie, from the 27th May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

104th Foot.—Captain and Local Major D. W. Becher, to Cashmere, from the 13th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon P. P. Lyons, M.B., to Calcutta, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Lyons, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Department —Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M.D., to remain at Chuckrata, or hills north of Deyrah, from the 25th April to the 24th October, on medical certificate.

Medical Department —Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, (25th Native Infantry,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 21st April to the 21st October, on medical certificate.

DEPOTS.

The following is copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, to the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 22nd March 1870 :—

"By desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, and to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness entirely concurs in your opinion, expressed therein, that the interchange of Officers between Service and Depot companies, not recommended in sufficient time to admit of the arrangement being effected by means of Her Majesty's Indian Steam troop-ships during the relief season, should stand over until the following season."

DISCIPLINE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It has lately been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in India, that a Medical Officer in charge of a regiment has [illegible] with the Medical S[illegible] to the superior medical [illegible] powerless to take action [illegible] to make any report [illegible] Commanding Officer.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be pointed out, that [illegible] occasion delay in the [illegible] is the duty of a Medical Officer [illegible] this nature, in the first instance, [illegible] Commanding Officer, under whose immediate orders the Medical Subordinates are serving, and who is held responsible for the discipline of all under his command.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

With reference to the selection of Medical Officers for the charge of Lock Hospitals at military stations, it has been decided by the Government of India in the Military Department, that Medical Officers shall be selected for this duty by Commanding Officers of stations, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General, or other superior medical authority of the Indian Forces of the Circle, and that such nominations shall be forwarded under the countersignature of the General Officer commanding the division or district, for the confirmation of the local Government.

In selecting an Officer for the post, regard should be had not only to the military and regimental qualifications of the candidate, but also to his acquaintance with the language and customs of natives of the country. A Medical Officer, who has not passed in the Colloquial, should not be nominated to such a charge when a suitable Officer who has passed is available; but when such a nomination is made, the nominee must engage to pass within six months or failing to pass in that time he will be remanded to his regiment.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be notified that G. O. No. 101 of the 10th May 1870, setting apart Thursday as a general holiday, is not to be held to apply to the companies of regiments, European or Native, going through the annual course of musketry instruction.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 7.)

The Honourable G. S. Forbes, First Member of the Board of Revenue, one month's privilege leave from the 11th instant.

Mr. W. Logan, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, three months' privi[redacted]
17th instant.
Captain G. V. Law of [redacted]
gineer of the third grad[redacted]
Lieutenant R. F. Ta[redacted]
grade, one month's leav[redacted]
The Commissary of th[redacted]
end C. Smith, B.A., Ch[redacted]
leave for one month (in[redacted]
The Commissary of the [redacted] the Reverend H. Pigot James, Chaplain [illegible] privilege leave for one month, from the date of quitting his station.

Mr. Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Logan on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Edmund Storr, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry William Bliss, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Madura during the absence of Mr. J. R. Arbuthnott on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Henry Wilkinson, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. Comyn on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. James Dunning Baker Cribble, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Wilkinson, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Turner, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Harkness, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 7th Regt. Nat. Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for twenty months, to embark from Singapore.

Major Charles James, Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer, and officiating Commandant 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay.

Major T. Dyer, of the Staff Corps, officiating Brigade Major, is re-appointed a permanent Brigade Major on the Establishment, with effect from the 4th June 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hare, whose tour of appointment expired on that date.

Captain H. C. Wright, Staff Corps, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Tonghoo, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave of absence, from date of departure, to enable him to proceed to Rangoon to obtain a final medical certificate to Europe.

Captain E. G. Morrogh, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 38th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, during the absence on leave of Captain G. W. Cole, or until further orders.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Ensign William George Currie Johnstone, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 18th May 1869, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr. John Leonard, to be Ensign in No. 8 Company.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1281 Assaye, Rich.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
991 Glentilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1193 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1341 Oithonis, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1543 Orizona, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1004 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, Pain—Lawrence & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
2201 Sumatra (s), White—Mails 15th June.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
1891 Brazilian (s), Green—Laurence & Co.
1202 Historian (s), Fulton—Wallace & Co.
1215 Otterburn (s)—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1694 Petersburg (s), Hansen.

TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
760 Sphinx (s), Lazarick—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
710 Cassandra, Peters—L. A. & A. Co.
594 Chalmers, Helps—C. N. Cama & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MADRAS.
332 Sea Bird, Martin—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR JAVA.
1356 Pride of England—Taylor.

FOR HONGKONG.
3585 Hindoostan (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1659 Dacca (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—Blay & Mackintosh.

FOR TUTICORIN.
615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.
1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
230 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
1168 Scotia (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh.
833 G. F. O. Heyn, Miller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
76 Phillipine, Nacoda.
74 Salamutty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
2179 Columbian (s), Barratt.
1574 Ellora (s), Hector.
1185 Madras (s), Perrins.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.
H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Carme.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

1932 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
599 Alfred the Great, Odens.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1302 British Nation, Carnell—W. Nicol & Co.
1262 British Statesman, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
947 Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 Cavalier, Knight.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.
633 Cornelia Adelphine, Rowey—Cowasjee Nusserwanjee.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Glasgow, Lloyd.
332 Hopeful, Battey—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Kinnear—W. Cooper.
607 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Henry.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
573 Ottercaps, Peart.
589 Sarah Anderson, Sharp—Blackwell & Co.
541 Southern Belle, Benson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1533 Stockbridge, Ricketts—W. Nicol & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1158 The Royal Family, Mathias—The Captain.
589 Winslow, Talliade—Blackwell & Co.
1000 Vicksburg, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1032 Victoria Nyanza, Jones—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE BOMBAY AND THE ONEIDA.

DECISION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

OFFICIAL correspondence respecting the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida has been presented to Parliament. It will be recollected that the Court at Yokohama held that no blame attached to Captain Eyre for the collision, but that his conduct afterwards constituted a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act, and for that he was punished by a suspension for six months of his certificate. Captain Eyre, in a memorial addressed to the Board of Trade on the 25th of April, asks that this sentence may be reviewed on the ground of its being both unjust and severe, and that his certificate may be returned to him. This memorial was supported by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who say that they "have had the report of the proceedings at the Court of Inquiry under their serious consideration, and they cannot but feel that the decision arrived at by the Court on the conduct of Captain Eyre after the collision was not warranted by the evidence laid before it." In reply, the Board state under date May 5, "that in their opinion the sentence of six months' suspension, so far from being too severe, is too lenient a punishment for the offence which Captain Eyre has committed." The following report on the whole case has been sent from the Board of Trade to the Foreign-office :—"Lord Clarendon will observe that the statutory duty imposed on the Board of Trade under the circumstances, is that of reviewing the sentence passed by the Naval Court upon Captain Eyre for a breach of the 33rd section of the 'Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862.' From the enclosed copies of the replies which the Board have made to the applications of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and of Mr. Eyre, Lord Clarendon will see that in the performance of this duty the Board have expressed their opinion that, not only is the conclusion of the Court concerning Captain Eyre's conduct after the collision justified by the evidence, but that the sentence of six months' suspension pronounced by the Court is inadequate to the gravity of the offence. Lord Clarendon will also see that the Board of Trade entertain a very strong opinion concerning the obligation upon masters [redacted] into collision to stand [redacted] other. And they have [redacted] their condemnation of [redacted] Captain Eyre has been [redacted] they think it impor[redacted] was for the first time [redacted] by the Act to which I [redacted] far as they are aware, no other [redacted] have any law by which such an offence, if committed by the captain of one of their own ships, could be punished at all. Looking, therefore, to the matter in an international point of view, it appears that British law compels the performance by masters of British ships of the duties in question, whether towards British or foreign ships, by means of a sanction which no other nation enforces against its own shipmasters. The Board of Trade have not power to reopen an inquiry which has been terminated by the decision of a naval court, except for the purpose of mitigating any sentence which the naval court may pronounce, nor would it be within the scope of their functions as a department of Government to take civil proceedings against the Bombay or her owners on behalf of the sufferers by the collision. The only proceeding which it would be possible for her Majesty's Government to institute in any such case would be a criminal proceeding against the master or crew of the ship causing the collision for culpable negligence or misconduct leading to loss of life. Such a proceeding, however, being penal, must be supported by distinct and conclusive evidence ; and the Board of Trade would not be justified in attempting such a proceeding in the present case, unless reasonably satisfied that it could be proved that the collision in question was due to culpable negligence or misconduct on the part of the captain or crew of the Bombay. Upon this point, however, the decision of the Naval Court is entirely favourable to the Bombay ; and the Board of Trade, as at present advised, see no reason for thinking that decision wrong. *Prima facie* there appears to be every reason for placing confidence in the decision of the Naval Court ; but the Board of Trade, not content with this, have obtained the best professional opinions in their power (from professional officers connected with the Board of Trade and the Admiralty) upon the evidence submitted to the Naval Court, and they are advised that the decision of the court as regards the cause of collision is borne out by that evidence. Under these circumstances, the Board of Trade would not be justified, having regard to the evidence now before them, in initiating criminal proceedings against Captain Eyre. On the other hand, it appears by the report of Secretary Robeson to Congress, that the Navy Department of the United States are of opinion that no blame is to be attached to the officers of the Oneida for the collision, and that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay. Assuming the United States Government to adopt this opinion, it is open to them, or those who have suffered loss by the deaths of their relatives, or otherwise, to raise the question by the suit for damages against the owners of the Bombay. In such a suit the issue would be raised in the form most favourable to the Oneida ; and the civil courts which would try the case would be in no degree bound by the decision of the Naval Court at Kanagawa. It is scarcely necessary that the Board of Trade should express their deep sympathy with the sufferers, and their regret that a British merchant ship should have been the cause, innocent or otherwise, of such a calamity ; or their still deeper regret that the master of a British ship should have neglected to assist those whose lives the collision had endangered.

(Signed) "G. SHAW LEFEVRE."

ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.

ON May 16 the twenty-fifth anniversary festival of this institution took place at St. James's Hall, when the Prince of Wales did the members the honour to preside. His Royal Highness was supported on his right by His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Prince Ali Bahadoor, Prince Soliman Bahadoor, Colonel Layard, Lord William Lennox, Lord Alfred Harvey, Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Dr. Quain, Mr. G. Russell, Mr. C. Sykes, M. P., Mr. Alfred Wigan, Lieut. Col. Teesdale, and Colonel Duplat. On the left were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Sheffield, Lord Londesborough, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Royston, Lord Carington, Admiral the Hon. E. Keppel, Sir Wm. Knollys, Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Sir W. Mitchell, Capt. Wombwell, Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., Dr. T. Hastings, Messrs. E. T. Smith, Charles Dickens, jun., C. V. Boys, Alfred Maddick, J. L. Toole, Maccabe, T. Taylor, E. Mackney, A. Swanborough, Geo. Dolby, Donald Nicoll, E. L. Blanchard, W. R. Sams, Lionel Brough, F. Strange, F. Ledger, J. R. Anderson, J. Anson, C. L. Gruneisen, Captain Browne, R.N., and Dr. Doran.

Mr. Charles Dickens had promised to attend and speak, but at the last moment he telegraphed that he was unable to come. When the Prince of Wales entered the room he was loudly cheered.

In the galleries there was a large party of ladies, amongst whom were several of the most popular actresses at present engaged on the London stage.

The Prince of Wales, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said—Your Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen—The first toast I have to propose to you this evening is that which precedes all others, and is one which is always received with enthusiasm. (Loud cheers.) I give you the health of her Majesty the Queen. (Renewed cheers.) It would be unbecoming in me to make many remarks concerning this toast, but I am sure you will agree with me that the Queen has always patronised the drama. She is the patroness of, and an annual subscriber to, this institution, which we have come here to honour.

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.

The Duke of Sutherland, who was cheered, invited the company to drink "The Healths of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." He we sure they would drink it with enthusiasm. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Their Royal Highnesses were warm patrons of the drama, as the Royal family had been for the last three or four generations. Long might their patronage continue. (Cheers.) With respect to this fund, he could not but observe that it must be a good one, as it supported the declining years of people who had amused and instructed them. (Cheers.)

The Prince of Wales—Although it is not usual for the health of the chairman to be given at such an early period of the evening, still, after the kind way in which my noble friend has proposed that of the Princess of Wales, myself, and the other members of the Royal family, and the exceedingly kind way in which you have received it, I have no alternative but to rise and return you my sincerest thanks. The Duke has alluded to the Princess and myself as having patronised the drama. I rejoice that ever since my childhood I have had opportunities of seeing most excellent plays, and appreciating the performances of the best actors, some of whom I see around me. The few remarks that I shall have to make to you concerning this excellent fund will be made later in the evening, and I will not keep you longer now. I can assure you that the Princess and myself derive the greatest pleasure and amusement from witnessing the representations at the different theatres. It is also our wish to encourage a noble profession. (Loud cheers.)

The Prince of Wales, in proposing the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, said—It is a toast which is always heartily received, as every Englishman is indebted to the army and navy. Whatever changes have occurred, and may occur, we may be confident that our soldiers and sailors are now made of the same stuff that they were centuries ago. I have special gratification in bringing this toast before you, because soldiers and sailors are actors on a very large stage. (Cheers.) I am happy to couple with this toast in connection with the army, the name of Sir William Knollys, who saw service in his early youth, and to whom the organization of the Aldershot camp is due. (Hear, hear.) It affords me much satisfaction to invite one to respond for the navy whose name is familiar, not only to every soldier and sailor, but to every one in this room. I allude to Sir Henry Keppel. It would be useless to eulogise him on this occasion. It was he who commanded the naval brigade in the Crimea, and who distinguished himself so much in China. You will forgive me if I mention one little circumstance which perhaps you may not be aware of. I do not remember the exact date, but on one occasion, when he was in China, his ship had the misfortune to strike upon an unknown rock, and, the vessel being on the point of going down, he directed that it should be steered for the shore so as to save the lives of the crew. While the vessel was sinking, the flag-ship of the French Admiral hove in sight. Although they were in imminent danger of sinking, Sir Henry Keppel saluted the French Admiral. (Loud cheers.)

Sir W. Knollys, Sir Henry Keppel, and Major Snell (for the Volunteers) severally responded.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then rose and said—My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen—The toast which I have to propose to you is what is called the toast of the evening. "The Royal General Theatrical Fund." It affords me very great pleasure to propose to you this toast ; and when I look around me, and see so numerous an assemblage, I feel no doubt that you have already evinced the great interest you take in this excellent charity. What charity can, indeed, be better than this ? When we think how much amusement and pleasure we all derive from theatrical performances, does it ever occur to us how hard a life it is which actors and actresses must lead? Does it occur ever to us that, though they may have lost some near relative, or may themselves be ill, they must still appear before us in their parts? It may be they are called upon to perform some comic part even at a time when they have lost the nearest and dearest of their friends. When we think, too, of the drudgery of their lives, and look forward to the time when, in the natural course of things, they are no longer fit to act, can we allow them to starve? (No, no.) Certainly not ; and it is to prevent their starving that this excellent fund was instituted. (Hear.) And what makes this charity still more meritorious is the fact that those whom it is intended to benefit have themselves formed this fund, and many of them I now see before me. . . . . . I beg to couple with this toast the name of one of our oldest and most eminent actors, Mr. Buckstone. (Cheers.) I have had the pleasure of knowing him from my childhood, and have often heartily enjoyed his admirable representations. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Buckstone, who was loudly cheered, said—Your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen—It is with great pleasure that I rise on this important occasion to reply to the toast of the evening. Since the first dinner of the General Theatrical Fund in 1846, now four-and-twenty years ago, we have been honoured by the presence of many distinguished chairmen, selected from the ranks of literature, art, and, I may say, politics. In literature our first chairman was Mr. Charles Dickens ; following him came one that I am sorry to name as the late Mr. Thackeray ; then Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Lord Houghton, and that statesman and novelist, Lord Lytton, with eminent members of both Houses of Parliament. Amongst artists—presuming that the actor is considered as belonging to art—we have had Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Boucicault, and Mr. Benjamin Webster. From the City we have rejoiced in the presence of that worthy ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Benjamin Phillips, with Mr. Slous, and other gentlemen of position ; but to-night we may say, with the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, we have "crowned the edifice." (Loud cheers.) That his Royal Highness is a constant and warm supporter of the drama is evident from his frequent visits with the Princess to all the London theatres, and his ready appreciation of every worthy novelty. This taste for the drama may in some measure be attributed to his early introduction to dramatic art at Windsor Castle, where, on having the honour of appearing there by invitation of her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort, I have frequently seen his Royal Highness, with his brothers and sisters, seated at the feet of their father and mother witnessing with delight the various representations. One can only think of those days with feelings of regret ; for, with the deeply-deplored loss of our chairman's illustrious father, the English drama was deprived of one of its best friends and supporters, as the encouragement given from such a quarter silenced the ignorant and intolerant, who are opposed to all rational and instructive amusement. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I must now, ladies and gentlemen, state the position and objects of our Fund, but which I will do as briefly as possible, as it is rather a dry portion of this evening's business, and I can but repeat what you have already heard from the chair. Our invested capital amounts to twelve thousand and thirty-nine pounds, to which may be added some freehold ground rents, producing two hundred and forty pounds per annum, which, with other unemployed sums, will reach about twelve thousand five hundred pounds. You will probably say that this capital must produce a very fair income ; but we have a very large family to support, consisting of twenty females and eleven males—in the majority. (Laughter.) In all, thirty-one annuitants, receiving from thirty to ninety pounds per annum. Thus you will see, although our position is not by any means an unfavourable one, we still require, in addition to the payments received from our one hundred and sixty-one subscribing members, as much help from the public as we can obtain. His Royal Highness is present to-night to assist the cause of many of those who have amused and instructed him in his youth, and who have amused and instructed you ; and when you call to mind the many happy hours you have passed in the theatre, the pleasurable recollection of those times, and of the many familiar and joyous faces that have appeared before you on the stage in bygone days, you will not willingly see those faces, now bearing the lines and marks of time, clouded by neglect and poverty, when your help would fill them with the smiles of a grateful heart. (Cheers.) I now wish to impress upon the minds of old playgoers, with money—(a laugh)—who have loved the drama, and still talk of its "high and palmy state" when the Kembles, the Keans, the Ellistons, and other renowned actors held the stage, and also bear testimony to the talent of the best performers of the present day, that we are empowered by Royal charter to receive legacies and often anxiously look for the announcement in the wills of the wealthy that the General Theatrical Fund has not been forgotten. We have received a few bequests, and hope to receive more. The late Lady Morgan, who in her youth had been a performer, did not forget us—that Lady Morgan referred to by a wit of the day, in some lines written in imitation of a delightful poet and essayist, then editor of the *Examiner* newspaper, to this effect :

"How delightful 'tis to meet
My Lady Morgan in the street—
Then to gammon her, in the *Examiner*,
With a paragraph short and sweet !"

I hope we shall find other Lady Morgans, and other ladies and gentlemen who will also remember us. (Hear, hear.) Another sort of benevolent people has recently sprung up amongst us. I refer to those who have been sending thousand-pound notes to deserving persons, and other institutions. I hope our Fund will not escape the memory of such munificent benefactors, as a thousand-pound note would just now be most acceptable to us. Frequently, in a well-known farce, where I have been anxious to borrow five shillings, but finding myself indebted to a gentleman in the sum of two pounds, and pretending to wish to pay him immediately, I have asked him to give me change for a thousand-pound note. Of course the gentleman, luckily for me, could not do it, as I had no thousand-pound note about me ; and I only hope that the same amount stated to have been given elsewhere has not been as visionary as was my note. It was remarked a little while ago that in the twenty-four theatres now open in London, on Shakespeare's birthday not one of his plays was represented at any of them, and that music-hall tunes and nigger breakdowns were preferred to any of his immortal works ; this may be attributed, to the multiplicity of theatres now allowed to be erected in almost every street, where the insane passion for burlesque is in the ascendant. A shot since a managerial authority informed us that Shakespeare means ruin and bankruptcy. It was not always so. I remember Mr. Charles Kemble once saying to me, "Mr. Buckstone, when I was at Covent-garden Theatre with my brother John and my sister Sarah, and we could not procure attractive novelty, we always put up Shakspeare"—so he pronounced the name—and Shackspeare always 'pulled us through.'" The members of our Fund cannot be too grateful for the kindness and goodness of heart which have induced his Royal Highness to come here to-night, as the calls upon his time have now become so many, and the duties he has to perform so numerous and fatiguing, that we can only wonder how he gets through it all. Even within these few days he has held a levee ; on Saturday last he patronised a performance at Drury Lane in aid of the Dramatic College ; then had to run away to Freemasons' Hall to be present at the installation of the Grand Master; and now we find him in the chair this evening; so, what with conversaziones, laying foundation stones, opening schools, and other calls upon his little leisure, I think he may be looked upon as one of the hardest working men in her Majesty's dominions. Still, it is this ready kindness that endears him to the nation, as the Princess, by her charming qualities is so firmly fixed in the hearts of every Englishman and Englishwoman. And now, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I must inform you that her gracious Majesty has again sent us her handsome donation of £100 ; and although, unfortunately, she does not now visit our theatres, yet she does not forget us ; and so, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, with such a truly Royal example before you I can only conclude by hoping that, according to your generous feelings and your wordly means, you will come and do likewise. (Loud cheers.)

Lord William Lennox gave "The health of the distinguished Visitors," which was acknowledged by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

Mr. J. B. Buckstone proposed "The Trustees," which he announced would have been given by Mr. C. Dickens, but for the fact that that gentleman was suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in the foot. Mr. Dickens had addressed a letter to him expressive of his deep regret at being unable to attend, and recording his earnest sympathy with the objects of the charity.

Dr. Doran responded to the toast, and proposed "The Drama."

Mr. Dion Boucicault, in reply, said that he had to face a most appalling difficulty. How could he speak of the drama without alluding to what they had all heard so much of lately—viz., the decline of dramatic literature and the degradation to which the drama had fallen. They would be well aware, that that was a very delicate subject for him to enter upon, and one he could assure them that he was not at all inclined to undertake. He felt almost like the Japanese nobleman who was conducted into the illustrious presence of royalty and invited to perform the happy despatch upon his own person. (Laughter.) He would for a few moments address himself to the drama, and they would perhaps allow him to speak of the drama of the period. Every period had its drama—he meant that kind of drama that offered to them the age and body of the time. Was it not reasonable that as the times changed the drama should change also ? (Hear, hear.) Had the times changed ? He would direct their attention to the newspapers of the present day. Did they find the leading articles of the same quality as those written in former times by Addison, Steele, and Goldsmith ? No, they found simply the literature of the period—a very good, useful literature. When he turned to the Royal Academy he did not find pictures like those painted by Reynolds, Hogarth, and Gainsborough ; but he found domestic and other subjects illustrative of the taste of the period. The age was utilitarian. There was a time when the drama was chiefly patronised by the wealthy classes, and when the poorer classes only resorted to it on very exceptional occasions. Now it was almost their sole recreation. They were rapidly leaving the pot-house for the intellectual amusement afforded by the drama ; and if at present their taste was low, let them not be impatient with them. Let their faculties be improved as fast as possible. No one who had visited the theatres would deny that there was growing up among the audiences a great and noble public, full of kind and gentle emotions, educated up to a certain point, and leaving to the dramatic author the province of completing the education in full. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alfred Wigan proposed "The Ladies," and Dr. Russell acknowledged the toast.

The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £700, including £100 from her Majesty, £100 from the Royal Chairman, and £50 from the Nawab Nazim.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3 " "	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2 " "	at 1s. 11d.	"
1 " "	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .... 5 per cent.
6 do. .... 4 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London ; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 15/16	"
2	do.	1/10 7/8	"
1	do.	1/10 13/16	"
On demand		1/10 3/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 11/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 11/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Clarendon Family Hotel, Byculla, a BILLIARD TABLE by Thurston & Co., middle size, with Balls Cues, &c., complete.

Also an ICED SODA FOUNTAIN in good order and in use.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.
7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN) 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
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Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
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Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3.000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
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BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool ; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London ; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. SCOTT, MCCLELLAND & Co , on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to
21st May 1870. REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NOTICES.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers ; Shovels ; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
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THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

		Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14	per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17	"
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20	"

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.
P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers, Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long		5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs.	10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	"	125	each.
Do. " 800 "	"	100	"
American Union Scales	"	30	"
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	"	15	"
Do. 4 "	"	10	"
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	"	5	"
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	"	6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	"	6	"
Condensed Milk "	"	12	"
American Cheese	"	1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
FARNHAM & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

Bombay, 1st June 1870. W. G. STRETTON.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.
ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lbs. ½ lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires on recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
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Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d. ; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
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On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
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GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
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Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET ; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

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BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, 17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS, 50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

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Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

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CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION, CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., [illegible] per bottle.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at NOWROJEE HILL, 2nd Row.—On TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 2 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dewa Daya, Suwa Punna, Dulla Khooma, and Poonum Khooma, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Umbabaee, widow of Pandoo Bhoor, Patell, and Bala Pandoojee, all that piece or parcel of LAND or FAZENDAREE GROUND (whereof Maneckjee Merwanjee Setna is the Fazendar), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort, fronting on the west of Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, assessed under No. 134, containing by admeasurement 31 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and abounded as follows : on or towards the east by the house of Kussoba Phursool, Patell, on or towards the west by the house of Bagojee, on or towards the north by the house of Nagoo Dhunna, Patell, on or towards to south by the house of Pandoo Bhoor, Patell.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

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